IMPOSSIBLE

To tell in such a short space the full particulars and prices of the High Grade Quality cycles which will be sent post free. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

DON'T

Believe for a moment that quality cycles could be had cheap. High Grade quality cycles and not nasty ones supplied at moderate prices. Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIII NO. 187— BOMBAY SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925. ONE ANNA

HAROLD LLOYD IN DR. JACK

PATHE CINEMA. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE. TIME 4, 6, 8, & 10 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C. 3
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... £ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh-Wood, K.B.E. C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Capt. E. R. Sassoon, M.C.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH—AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED... Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND ..... Rs. 74,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 1-2 per cent per annum from January to June and at 2 per cent per annum from July to December. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN LONDON.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	80,500,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES:

Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Kobe	Seattle
Buenos Aires	London	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angelos	Samarang
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Singapore
Darien	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Fengtien	Newchwang	Soerabaya
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO.
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 807

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/24	20,65,585
Reserve Fund	25,70,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Meerut City.
Ambala City	Hyderabad	Montgomery
Ambala Cant.	(Sind)	Okara (Dist Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Delhi	Karachi	Patiala
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Quetta
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sargodha
Gojra	Ludhiana	Sialkot
Jalalabad	Multan City	Simla
		Srinagar

London Agents:
THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discount ed.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. J. KHANNA.
Manager.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and C. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tele: "Ulcer," Kandi.

BANKING.

ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital Called Up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

Head Office: CALCUTTA.
Branches and Sub-Agencies:

Allahabad	Fyzabad	Moradabad
Allahabad City	Gorakhpur	Mussoorie
Amritsar	Hapur	Muttra
Bareilly	Hathras	Nagpur
Benares	Jhansi	Naini Tal
Bombay	Jubbulpore	Patna
Cawnpore	Lahore	Rae Bareli
Cawnpore City	Aminabad Park	Raipur
Chandausi	Lucknow	Rangoon
Dehra Dun	Lucknow City	Shahjahanpur
Delhi	Lyallpur	Sitapur
Etawah	Meerut	

CORRESPONDENTS.
In all the principal towns throughout India.
LONDON BANKERS:
The P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Small sums received. Copy of rules can be obtained on application.
Government Paper and other securities purchased and sold, the custody thereof undertaken and interest and dividends realized.
Loans and Cash Credits granted.
Currency Notes of any circle, Cheques and Hundies are received for credit in Fixed Deposit Account free of charge.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Copy of rules may be had on application at Head Office and at any of the Branches.
Passenger Letters of Credit are issued available for use on board P. and O., British India Steam Navigation Company (Home Line), and Orient Steamers, at Ports of call at the Offices of the Agents of the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company and British India Steam Navigation Company and at any Office of the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

T. L. FOREMAN,
Agent, Bombay Branch.
Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	... Rs.	1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital	... Rs.	59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June, 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK.
Interest allowed at 4½ per cent. Withdrawals twice a week.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Managing Agents,
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas
Sold Everywhere
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

LOOK AT THIS

Mr. A. K. Davey of Park Town, Madras insured his life for Rs. 5,000 under Policy No. 275 on 14th May, 1919. He paid premiums regularly to May 1922. The premium instalment of Rs. 128-10 due 14th November, 1922 was not paid. Mr. Davey died on 12th March, 1923, four months after last unpaid premium. The over due premium has still not been paid.

Allowing the benefit of the Non-forfeiture condition, the Company admitted the claim in full for Rs. 5,000 which thus became payable to the heirs of the deceased.

Not a little of the popularity of the Zenith is due to the liberality with which it thus treats its policy holders and their heirs.

To ensure liberal treatment insure with the Zenith.

ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO, LTD,
123, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

THE ONLY INVESTMENT WHICH DOES NOT DEPRECIATE IN VALUE
IS A
Life Assurance Policy
INSURE WITH
THE BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN
MANAGED BY INDIANS
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

BANKING.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.,
Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. FORT, BOMBAY
Branches:—GIRGAUM and POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 40,00,000/-
SAVINGS BANK 5% p. a.
INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Government of India Securities.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly.
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold and Government of India Securities.
DR. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRY, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established 1897)
STRIKING PROGRESS:
TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF ECONOMICAL AND CAREFUL MANAGEMENT RESULT IN ASSETS EXCEEDING
2 1/2 CRORES TO-DAY.
THE COMPANY TO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH.
Head Office: 214, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY LD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
INDIA'S ONE OF THE LEADING LIFE OFFICES.
THIS COMPANY'S IDEAL FAMILY ENDOWMENT POLICY
offers UNPARALLELED-ADVANTAGES.
WANTED—DISTRICT AGENTS (in unrepresented Districts) with power to appoint Sub Agents Most Attractive Terms Offered.
Please write for forms, prospectus or Agency to:—
BEHERAY & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS, Bombay Presidency.
267, Hornby Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An expert LINO TYPE OPERATOR. Must be good Mechanic as well. Apply to Box No. 924 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" with testimonials.
A. 23835.

WANTED—A smart CLERK. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Apply stating age and experience to Box No. 926, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1604

WANTED—MOFUSSIL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle." Apply for revised terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—STUDENTS for Desai's Tutorial Classes to learn Matriculation subjects. Brilliant results last year. Success guaranteed. Apply PRINCIPAL, Bazar Gate School, 66, Holichakla, Fort.
A R1599

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in English, capable of translating Gandhiji's Gujarati into English. Pay upto Rs. 75 or according to qualifications. Apply stating least salary expected and enclosing a copy of your own translation of "Navajwan," dated the 20th November, 1921, article "What is Truth," (Gandhiji's Navajiwan Vol. 17)," which will not be returned to Box No. 927, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1605

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced and energetic SALESMAN to canvass outdoor business with Rs. 200/- Security. Apply Box No. 919 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1575.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED SITUATION as Medical Officer by a young Hindu M.B.B.S., (Bombay University). Please write to S. D. PARIKH, Kathlal (Dist. Kaira)."
B R1531

WANTED—SITUATION by a qualified First Class Mechanical Engineer, holding long experience of Spinning and Weaving Mills, Gins and Presses. Please write to I. M. BROS., Dariapur Chakla, AHMEDABAD.
B R 1606.

SITUATION WANTED by a M.A., B.L., (Madras University) as Manager, Private Secretary, or Legal Adviser. For particulars apply to Box No. 925, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1600

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET at Andheri—GROUND FLOOR of the house No. 41, near the Railway Station. Apply Within.
C R1601

SHOPS TO LET—Suitable for Motor Accessories Dealers. Rent Rs. 170, Raval buildings, Lamington Road.
C 1570

TO BE LET at Carnac Road, AIRY ROOMS on 3rd Floor, suitable for Offices and Residence. Apply Box No. 918, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R1574

ONE BLOCK IS TO BE LET to vegetarian Hindoos. Rent Rs. 225. Raval buildings, Lamington Road, Bombay.
C R1572

TO BE LET—DOUBLE ROOMS, & GODOWNS at Mazagaon, Hathibang (Love Lane). See Messrs MANECKCHAND PANACHAND & CO., 196, Javery Bazaar, Bombay.
C R1545.

TO LET—Commodious airy GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow facing sea with beautiful garden for high-class Hindus only Apply—HIRALAL DESAI, Laxminagar, SANTACRUZ.
C R 1591.

TO LET—FLATS with spacious drawing room, bedrooms and bathroom electric and gas fittings, at 135, Lamington Road, near Lal Chimney. Apply to GULABCHAND DEVCHAND, 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
C 23881

TO BE LET—Ready for immediate occupation, New Godowns 70'x25'x25' fit for Printing Presses, Electric and Engineering Workshop and Mill Stores and Shipchandlers goods or Handlooms Factory at Lamington Road. Apply M. S. KHESHVALA AND SONS, 14, Apol Street, Fort, Bombay
C

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE, Shorthand and Typewriting, No. 485, Kalkadevi Road, teaches Pitman's Shorthand and Typewriting under experts by their two months' special Course. Open from 8 a.m. to 7-30 p.m., Special arrangements for speed classes and for ladies. Apply for prospectus.
M

ALEXANDRA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—Ambitious students desiring to appear in the CORPORATION OF ACCOUNTANTS (F.C.R.A.), London Chamber of Commerce and other Exams. of May and June 1926, are requested to join earlier. A new class in SPECIALISED BANKING will begin from August. Moderate fees payable by instalments. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL, Bhesania Building, 172, Hornby Road, Bombay.
M

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

THE BEGUM NURSERY—Nurserymen and dealers in Plants of every description can supply Manure, Red Earth and Pots of sizes. Khetwadi 6th Lane, Sandhurst Road, Bombay No. 4. Prop.—S. S. TAKLE.

QUETTA LOVELY PEACHES.—Six pounds 10/-. Delivery Free end July. Picking packing scientific. Quality finest. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta.
F R1849

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A WORKING PARTNER. —A Proprietor of a Big Press wants a PARTNER in his Press, one having full knowledge of each and every line of Printing Press need apply. One investing some cash will be given preference. Box No. 928 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R 1610.

MEDICAL.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY for a Hindoo Doctor, to buy a running well-equipped DISPENSARY in thick Hindoo locality. Apply Box No. 921, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
R1578

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED in Khandesh, Berar or Punjab side, a Ginning and Pressing Factory in a good Cotton Centre. Apply to GOKULDAS CULLIANJI, 74-76, Bora Bazar, Fort.
N R1595

WANTED—OPTICAL GOODS SUPPLYING FIRMS to communicate lowest wholesale rates with Catalogues. APTE SONS, Karwar.
N R1586

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

GLOBE'S TYPEWRITER BARGAINS:—

	Rs.
Corona latest Improved Model, New	195
Corona Four (Four-bank Keyboard), New	225
Remington Portable New	234
Fox Portable, (Shop-soiled)	125
Senta Portable (German), New	150
Underwood 5 Rs. 100, Remington 10 Scap	100
Empire No. 1 with Back spacer (Fine)	100
L. C. Smith Brief Size Rs. 85, Hammond Multi	85
Rebuilt Typewriters: Remington 10 and 11 and Oliver 9 and 11. Exceptionally low prices. Ribbons Carbon Papers. Repairs to All Makes.	

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 34, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T S

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—New Yost No. 20, Foolscap or Brief Size, Rs. 200; Oliver 2, Rs. 60, Brief 77, Empire 1, Rs. 75; Remington 10, Rs. 125 to 200, Brief Rs. 140 to 200; Gujarati Remington 120, Mahratti 125, Visible, Rs. 190; Corona 3, Rs. 85 to 125, Rem. Portable, Rs. 145; Corona, Improved, New, 195, Corona Four, Rs. 225; NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No 21228
N W

TYPEWRITER PRICES EXCEPTIONALLY REDUCED.—Call or write for Price List. Secondhand Empire No.1 with Back Spacer, Rs. 75, Oliver No. 5 Rs. 85, No. 9, Rs. 125, Remingtons and 11 Foolscap and Brief from Rs. 110 upwards. Very slightly used Remington No 10 Latest Model Rs. 195. Hammond Multiplex Rs. 88, Underwood No. 5 Rs. 125, Rebuilt Remington etc., etc. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
S

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

MACHINERY, GIN-PRESS, ENGINE-BOILERS, OIL ENGINES, GRINDING OIL-RICE MILLS, PUMPS, LATHES, SAW MACHINES, OIL PRESSES, Etc. Direct importers and suppliers. M. H. DINSHAW & CO., 47, Apollo Street, Bombay.
K B12

PHOTOGRAPHY

WONDERFUL CAMERA Complete pictures in 2 Minutes, direct on cards 2" x 3½" No Films, No Plates, No Dark room. Complete Camera with Cards, Developer etc., Rs. 15 only. Post packing Rs. 1-4 extra. NOVELTY TRADING CO., 48, Morarji Gokuldas Chawl, Kalbadevi, Bombay 2.
R 1590.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

B.S.A. MOTOR CYCLE, solo, 4½ H.P. with speed gear and kick starter, brand new. N. D. PATEL & COY., 180 Princess Street.
JA R1569

PROFESSION

CATARACTS—No matter who has failed I shall cure you without knife. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Street, Calcutta.
P R1598C

BOON to devitalised males Pure Mercury Pill Rs. 20 each lasting months. Write Vaidya Prabhasanker R. Ghatkopar.
P R1588

DR. GHOSE of Ramwadi has returned and resumed practice, Specialist in Hydrocele, Gonorrhoea, Physis, Sprue, Diabetis Dysentery.
P R1582

DON'T RISK your Fortunes blindly in the Poona Race. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.
S

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy,) 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).

N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WELCOME BUSINESS by small investment, large profits. Particulars (booklet) From CHHATBAR CO., Jamnagar.
R1387

AMERICAN STYLE LETTER HEADS printed with American types. Design book free. TAJ PRINTING WORKS, opposite Hongkong Bank, Fort, Bombay.
T R1602

KHAKI CIGARETTES means Strong BIDIS. Waste not money in foreign cigarettes. Buy our Shankar Brand Strong Bidis. Agents wanted in Africa and abroad. Rates very moderate. Write now to S. R. THAKUR, BIDI MANUFACTURER, 37, Junjj, Poona City.
T R. 1609.

STOP PLEASE.—Attain RETENTIVE POWER (Imsak) without the use of any drug. An easy and scientific method which can be mastered within 5 minutes. Ask for further details. Write to-day to DR. C. L. QAMAR, Chawri, DELHI
T R. 1608.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.

No. 6758/40(b) of 1925.

WHEREAS it is proposed, under the provisions of section 19 of the Bombay Public Conveyances Act, VII of 1920, to establish a temporary Public Conveyance Stand to accommodate eight victorias on the east side of the New Chinchbunder Road near the Sandhurst Road Railway Station;

Now, therefore, it is hereby notified that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police, from any person or persons with regard to this proposal before the 25th August, 1925, will be duly considered.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office,
Bombay, 4th July, 1925.
28847

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

RE:—THE VIRAMGAM SPG. AND MFG. CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all the property of the above named Company comprising land Mill buildings and Machinery situated at Viramgam, opposite the Railway Station will be put for sale by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, 1925 at 12-30 noon on the Mill premises at Viramgam.

Description of the property is as under:—

LAND.

The Company owns 1,22,573 square yards of freehold land.

The Company further owns 29,645 square yards of leasehold land more than half of which is on 99 years lease and the rest on 45 years' lease.

BUILDINGS.

In addition to the main Mill Buildings which have ample accommodation for the Mill machinery the Mill owns a Bleaching and Dyeing shed and also well built substantial godowns and Store-houses and a Ginning Factory with 23 Gins. The Mill further owns nicely built and substantial Bunglows for Agents, guests, and Mill Officers and a good number of chawls for the Mill workmen.

MACHINERY.

The Mill owns the following Machinery:—

SPINNING DEPARTMENT:—

1 Hopper Bale Opener, 3 Combined Openers, 3 Finishers, and 4 Inter Machines, 77 Cards, 8 Drawing Frames, 8 Slubbing Frames of 96 Spindles, 14 Inter Frames of 128 Spindles, 29 Roving Frames of 104 Spindles, 1 Mule of 720 Spindles, and 64 Ring Frames comprising 22,512 Spindles. 2 Doubling Frames of 300 Spindles each, 12 Pirn winding Machines, 78 Reeling Machines and 4 Bundling Presses. Most of the Machinery is of the manufacture of Messrs. Howard and Bullough and has been purchased in the years 1905 to 1910.

WEAVING DEPARTMENT:—

4 Winding Machines of 300 Spindles, 1 Drum Colour winding Machine, 9 Warping Machines, 5 Sizing Machines, 11 Drawer Machines, 11 Beam Holder, 565 Looms, 2 Calendars, (1 of 7 Bowls and 1 of 3 Bowls), 2 Sewing Machines, 2 Felding Machines and 5 Baling Presses (Hydraulic).

MECHANIC SHOP:—

The Mill has also got a Mechanic Shop with 3 Drilling Machines, 1 Cutter Grinder, 1 Screw Cutting Machine, 4 Lathes and a foundry on a small scale.

ENGINES:—

The Mill has two Horizontal compound condensing Engines of the manufacture of Messrs. Clayton Bros. The engines are of 450 I. H. P. and 350 I. H. P. These are raised by five Lancashire Boilers. In addition there are six small engines and 7 Pumps.

WATER WORKS.

There is a sub-artesian well in the Mill compound, water from which is pumped to a tank and is then distributed from the tank to the Mill Buildings as well as to the Officers' and other Bunglows and to the workmen's chawls. The water service connections are in a sound condition.

ELECTRIC FITTINGS:—

Electric fittings are complete.

The above property of the Company is the possession of the undersigned as Official Liquidator of the Co., to whom all the inquiries should be addressed.

The above property is open to inspection from now

H. V. SHIVDASANI,
Official Liquidator,
The Viramgam Spg. & Mfg Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Karanj
Sir Rustamji's Bungalow,
Ahmedabad, 15th May, 1925
C23496

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

MR. B. K. WAGLE, having left service of this Bank, the Power of Attorney granted in his favour has been cancelled.

R. M. BHARGAVA,
Secretary.
C23827

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the questions put to Government by Mr. P. J. Joshi, M. L. C. at the Meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council on 31st July, 1925, regarding the Coal Contract given to our clients Messrs. COWASJEE & SONS, of Karachi, for the Sukkur Lloyd Barrage we are instructed by our clients to state that the allegations and the insinuations underlying the said questions are absolutely false and libellous and that the questions have evidently been suggested by some rival in business of our clients. We have called upon Mr. Joshi either to furnish us with the name of his informant or of the person supplying materials for the said questions or to withdraw the allegations as a gentleman. In case Mr. Joshi declines to adopt either of the said courses we have challenged him on our clients' behalf to repeat the allegations outside the Council Hall so that our clients may proceed against him in a Court of law to vindicate their honour and reputation.

Dated this 6th day of August, 1925.

JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Cowasjee & Sons of Karachi.
C23839

PUBLIC NOTICES

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1926 to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st August, 1927.

The salary of the professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) A critical, historical and comparative survey of the system of Administration of Justice of Muslim Law.

(ii) A comparative study of Constitutional Law with special reference to India.

(iii) The Law of Insolvency with special reference to India.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of the month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1926, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or typewritten) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to a Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three Members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If, upon such report, the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time or cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH,
Registrar.

Senate House,
The 11th July 1925.
C23829

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Sale by Public Auction held by Messrs. Crawford and Co., on the 23rd day of July, 1925, under instructions from Messrs. Maganbhai Naginbhai Vakilwalla and Nemchand Naginchand Vakilwalla, the Mortgagees and on account of and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hargowandas Tulsidas, Saklachand Hargowandas, Hiralal Hargowandas, and Manilal Hargowandas, and Chunilal Tulsidas and Ghanshyamlal Chunilal, our client Mr. Bapubhai Sarupchand was declared to be the highest bidder and purchaser of the undermentioned property, situate at second Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort of Bombay and that all persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand into or upon the said lands, hereditaments and premises or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, charge, mortgage, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required within 14 days from the date hereof to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office within the Fort at Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay and that otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to such claim, if any and the same will be considered as having been waived and void.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of permanent Fazendari land or ground together with the messunge tenements or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Second Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, without the Fort, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 252-5/9 square yards or thereabouts bearing New Survey No. 574 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 2442 and 2443 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 5370 and 5371 and Street Nos. 92, 94, 96 and 98 and bounded, on or towards the East partly by the property belonging to the Swaminarayan Temple and partly by the property of Shamdas Tricumdas, on or towards the West by the property of the late Pitamberdas Ganeshdas and partly by the property of Bhogilalal Fribhowan, on or towards the North by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the South by the said Second Bhoiwada Street.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1925.

LALA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Ismail Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 1045 of 1925.

Re: Messrs. HAJI AJAM GULAM HUSEIN & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay: .....Adjudged Insolvents.

Ex parte: Messrs. MAHOMED UMAR CHANDBHOY, a firm, ... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the amovenamed Messrs. HAJI AJAM GULAM HUSEIN & CO., a firm have been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1925.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
C23848

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers,
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 5626 of 1922.

Pawoodbhai Esufally and anr. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
Asmaboo and ors. ..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Attorneys for the second Defendant, Messrs. J. S. MODY and CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 8th day of August, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), in pursuance of the Directions contained in the Consent Decree in the above Suit bearing date the 28th day of January 1925, the undermentioned valuable immoveable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of the Sheikh Abdul Rehman Street and the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts which said House is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 53 and Street Nos. 312 to 320 and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the West partly by a sweeper's passage and partly by a property of Abdulally Ahmedji Dubla, on or towards the North partly by the property of Raghoji Cooverji and partly by the property of Essabhai Shaikh Tayeb and on or towards the South by the property of the said Abdulally Ahmedji Dubla and which premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office at Shooshtry Building, 28, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 THAILLAS ABOUT 625 LBS. KESHMIR SILK 30/35 DENIERS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th day of August, 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Sitaram Madangopal & Co.

9 Thaillas about 625 lbs Keshmir silk 30/35 Deniers.

25 per cent deposit and delivery within 3 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
IMPORTANT TO PROVISION MERCHANTS AND RESTAURANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF PROVISIONS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS AND FURNITURE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 9th August, 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by order of the concerned at Slater Road, Grant Road, the entire stock-in-trade of Messrs. Bhesania and Co., such as large stock of Biscuits, Jelly boxes, Loaf Sugar, Cocoa, Chocolates, Hair oil, Cologne water, Scent soaps, Lavender water, Face powder, Essence of different makers, Cutlery, Hosiery, Umbrellas, Boots polish, Patent medicines, Show cases, Tables, Counters.

Property on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

To-day SATURDAY, the 8th Aug. 1925, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
5 cases "Tungsram" Electric bulbs (220 volts equal to 50 c.p).

On account of the underwriters:
One cask merein Glaze powder.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)
1 second-hand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

By order of Ag. Assessor and Collector:—
1 Hand Cart.

By order of the concerned:—
3 Motor cars "Sunbeam", "Hudson", "Clement-Bayard")

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 7 FULL PRESSED BALES UGANDA COTTON (SLIGHTLY COUNTRY DAMAGED.)

Messrs. BENNETT AND COY., will on TUESDAY, the 11th inst. sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Sewri Cotton Depot on account of the underwriters about 7 full pressed bales Uganda cotton (slightly country damaged) lying at Sewri in Mr. Wadia's godown No. 13. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA.

Under instructions from Messrs Sorabji Behramji Warden, Hirjibhoy Behramji Warden, Jamshedji Behramji Warden and Pestonji Behramji Warden, the proving executors of late Mr. Behramji Hirjibhoy Warden the Transferree of Mortgage, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property at the premises at 4-30 p.m. on MONDAY, the 24th day of August, 1925, on account and at the risk of Mr. Ardeshir Cursetji Powwalla the Mortgagor.

All that piece of Foras Freehold land or ground (now redeemed), admeasuring about one thousand four hundred and seventy nine square yards situate at Clare Road, Byculla in Registration Sub-District of Bombay and known popularly as "Dhun Castle" and registered as part of Collector's Old Nos. 124, 273 and 278 and New Nos. 1/13627 and 1/13800, Old Survey Nos. 4/3554, 12/3560, New Survey No. 1/3584 and Cadastral Survey No. 1512, Byculla Division together with the Bungalow and Outhouses and a Chawl standing thereon assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3765(I) and Street No. 20 and a three storeyed Chawl assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3765 (IA) and St. No. 1 and bounded on the East by the property of Cawasji Bomanji Boman Behram, on the West by the property of Ali Bin Oomer, on the South partly by the property of Sayaji Naguji and partly by the property of Nakhoda and on the North by the property of Sadanand Shree Krishnaji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamshedjee Rustomjee and Devidas, Solicitors for the above Executors at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to Mr. Hirjibhoy Byramjee Warden at 24, Homji Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

PRECIOUS

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME
SERIAL and DRAMA

"INTO THE NET"

Further parts of the popular
PATHE SERIAL
featuring
JACK MULHALL
EDNA MURPHY

Mrs. Fawcette raids Clayton's apartment and recovers the note-book with its damaging evidence against Vining. Suspicious that Moore is shadowing him, Vining leads him to a machine shop and then lures Clayton there. Clayton is left there bound and gagged and Moore is taken away by Vining to an unknown fate.

Also a 6 parts Gaumont Drama
SURGING SEAS
featuring the STUNT KING
CHARLES HUTCHINSON

A Super Feature Melodrama of Daring Deeds on Sea and Land.

HALF RATES.
To-Night: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.).

PRECIOUS
CINEMA—LAMINGTON ROAD

Gokhale's Grand Pictures Art Exhibition

Opened From to-day to all class of people
TIME—4 p. m. to 11 p. m.
TICKET ANNAS 2.
Address:—SADASHIV STREET,
Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
A UNIVERSAL ATTRACTION DRAMA
THE
"DANGEROUS BLONDE"

5 Reels—featuring the pretty lovely
LAURA LA PLANTE

Why is it that a big, husky man always falls like a ton of brick for a cute, dimpled, blue-eyed little blonde? Are blondes really more magnetic than brunettes? Well, here's the story of a blonde that has them all stopped when it comes to first-class vamping! They call her "The Dangerous Blonde"—and it's the name of the snappiest, funniest, fastest comedy drama you've seen in many a day. An up-to-the-minute photo play starring

LAURA LA PLANTE
AS
The Dangerous Blonde!

Do you write love letters that are a trifle indiscreet? If so, look out for The Dangerous Blonde. She'll get them—and collect. Height, 5 feet, 7 inches. Weight, 130 lbs. Dimple and wink—deadly—and she's devastatingly "blonde!" She is

LAURA LA PLANTE

The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Comedy.

To-Night: 3-30; 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S.T.)

WEST-END
CINEMA—New Churney Road.

WELLINGTON

To-Night—This Week!
Gorgeous Goldwyn Cosmopolitan Super-Production
"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

12 Parts—All complete in one Show—featuring
LIONEL BARRYMORE
AND
ALMA RUBENS

Life within the gilded palaces of Europe's nobility where revelry and romance fill the perfumed nights of Counts and Courtesans.

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

A magnificent picturization of Parisian nights, the gambling halls of Monte Carlo, the revelry and flirtations of Petrograd's nobility.

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

The drama of a pleasure-loving Prince of Russia and the most notorious Beauty of all Europe.

"ENEMIES OF WOMEN"

NO CHANGE IN THE TIMINGS:
TO-DAY:—3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

WELLINGTON
CINEMA—DHOBI TALAO.

SHRI GURU GANESH
SHRI PITHA SEWAK SADHARMA PREMI
RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ

will stage on
Saturday 8th August at 3-30 P. M.
AND
On Sunday, 9th August 3-30 P. M.
SAUNSHAYA KALLOL
Mr. Bhadkamkar will act as "Dhairyadhar" & "Ashwin Shet" at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE, GRANT ROAD
Presentation of Gold Medal to Mr. Raghuvir on Sunday,

AMUSEMENTS

YE DEVOTEES

OF
FOREIGN FILMS
DON'T FAIL TO SEE
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S
Latest Historical Production
RANA HAMIR
RANA HAMIR

The reputation of "SINHGAD" is already known—This film will surpass that.

SEE THE DARING
Horsemanship of Shriyut Balasaheb.
At
CINEMA MAJESTIC,
GIRGAUM.

Sat. Sun. Holidays at 3-30 P.M.
Week days Begin at 5-15 P.M.

IMPERIAL

presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR'S RELIGIOUS FILM
"KUNJ-VIHARI"
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
GOKUL-ASHTAMI WEEK
Daily four shows at
5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS ON
SAT.: SUNDAY & WEDNESDAY
12th August at 3-30 P. M.

LAUGH YOU, LAUGH YOUR CHILDREN and LAUGH YOUR WHOLE FAMILY.
with your favourite
CHARLIE
in 2-Reels Laughing Comedy
"THE PAWN SHOP"
2nd WEEK! 6 Reels!!
"THE BRIDGE of SIGHS"
Starring:—SANSONIA
a story vibrating with romance, adventure, hate, and revenge.
TIME:—5-30, 7; 8-45 and 10-30 Daily also To-day at 3-30.
Prices—Rs 2, Re. 1, As. 12, As. 8, As. 4 and As. 3 Including Tax.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road

SHORTLY TO BE STAGED
"SHREE"
By Mr. N. G. KAMATNURKAR
(Under Public Patronage)
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT MANDALI
BOMBAY THEATRE, Grant Road
SATURDAY, 8th August, 8-30 P. M. (S.T.)
RAKSHASI-MAHATVAKANKSHIA
SUNDAY 9th August 3 P. M. (S. T.)
SATTECHE-GULAM
Booking at the Theatre from 8-10-11 A.M and 3 to 8 P. M.
MANAGER

AMUSEMENTS

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
By Special Request
THE SECOND WEEK'S CONSULTATION
HAROLD LLOYD
IN
Dr. JACK.

The First Treatment will give you a New Idea of how much you can Laugh.
THE SECOND VISIT YOU'LL HAVE INCURABLE LAUGHTERITIS.
PICTORIAL No. II.—FELIX GOES HUNTING.
PATHE GAZETTE:—Eton v. Harrow;
THE ROYAL SHOW; 87th VARSITY CRICKET MATCH, Etc.
TIME:— 4, 6, 8 and 10 P. M.

COMING! COMING!! COMING!!!
SHORTLY TO BE SCREENED
AT THE
CINEMA MAJESTIC
CHANDER-RAO-MORE
OR
THE MURDER OF SHIVAJI THE GREAT!

An excellent piece from the Maharatta history showing how the attempts of the More family to overthrow Shivaji, was foiled.

Written and Directed by
Mr. N. D. SARPOTDAR
PRODUCED BY THE
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
Cinema owners should book this wonderful Film early.

AUCTION SALES.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 24927

SALE THIS DAY, AT 4.30 P.M. (S. T.). GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A BIG LANDED PROPERTY NEAR MAHIM STATION.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE LADY JAMSHEDJI ROAD LEADING TO MOREE, UPPER MAHIM WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, Messrs. Kanji Bhimsey and Jethu Ganpat sell by public auction the undermentioned Immoveable Property today SATURDAY, the 8th August, 1925, at 4.30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or Oart ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling houses thereon known as "Digy" together with water wells situate at Upper Mahim in the Sub-District of Bombay fronting the West side of the passage leading from Lady Jamshedji Road to Moree in the Island of Bombay and containing by admeasurement thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts registered in the Books of the Collector of Land revenue under Pension and Tax Nos. 208 and 209 and New Survey No. 1/91 and which messuages, tenements and hereditaments are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward Nos. 5845 (1) 5845 (2) 5845 (3) 5846 and 5847 and Street No. 321, 321A. 321B. 322 and 323 respectively and which said premises are bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by a public passage on or towards the West by the public Road on or towards the South partly by the property of Dawood Surpoo Bangudker and partly by the property of the Portuguese Church and partly by the Government Digy Tank and on or towards the East by public passage leading to the said Digy Tank and which said premises have been and are in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

For further Particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhoddas & Co., Attorney for the Vendors at their office at Meadows Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

SALES TO-MORROW SUNDAY, THE 9TH AUGUST, 1925, AT 2.30 P.M. (S.T.) 1925, AT 2.30 P.M. (S. T.).

AT THE GROUND FLOOR OF BHAT MANSION NEAR CHAWPATTY BAND STAND AND OPPOSITE RAHEMTULLA SEA VIEW.

Auction sale of specially made to order latest type Household Drawing, Dining and Bed Room complete Furniture, single and double Glass Door Alymrah, Corner Cabinets, Silver show cases, Phonograph, rich glass silver and plated ware, etc.

TO-MORROW SUNDAY, the 9th August, 1925, at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will sell by public auction at the above place specially made to order solid teak and black wood richly carved drawing dining and bed room furniture including Dining Table, Dining Arm chairs, Meat safe Dumbwaiters, Drawing room rich stain and velvet and Tapestry lined complete sets of sofas and chairs, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, marble top table, centre table, Flower Vases, mirror back full size side board Cabinets, Corner Cabinets, leather lined sofas, dressing and washing Tables plain Teapoys, umbrella stands, Arm and Arm'ess chairs, wall Clocks rich glass plated and china ware, etc.

Property of a ... private gentleman and others Catalogues are published and goods on view.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneer.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

It being a PUBLIC HOLIDAY on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst. our Weekly Sale will take place on THURSDAY, the 13th.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 13th August, 1925 at 3 p.m. at the Sale Room of the Auctioneers by order of the Bank and parties concerned.

149 Bags Iron washers, 1 Case Velvet. 3 Parcels Ladies' Jumpers and Hand bag clips. 1 Parcel Gold gilt and celluloid Spectacle frames. 2 Cases Fancy toys.

By order of Mr. Motichand Jeeraj and on account and at the risk of Ramdas Nanoobhai of Chow, Lucknow:—

41 Pearl Pieces.

Household furniture and articles of a European gentleman consisting of one Upright Piano by Marcks and Co., Blackwood Chiffonier carved and old type, low cushion chairs, cabinets, Cashmere carved table and stands, Palm stands, large wardrobe, wardrobe with dressing glass, bedstead, dining table and chairs, Hat stand, and 2 Japanese porcelain large jars of unique workmanship.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug.	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	DELTA*		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911
5th Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		16,227
19th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA*	16,100
26th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
3rd Oct.	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
10th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
24th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
31st ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI ..		16,100
14th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
21st ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA ..		16,100
12th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,953
19th ,,	DEVANHA ..		8,151
26th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
23rd ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA*	10,941
27th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
6th Mar.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
13th ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
27th ,,	RANCHI ..		16,100
31st ,,	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
10th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
24th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th ,,	RAJPUTANA ..		16,100
15th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† s.s. CHINA 31st March extra steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London £80, £70, and £60.
1st Saloon to Marseilles £72, £62, and £56.

2nd Saloon to London £54, and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles £50, and £48.

The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.

Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the "China" on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
17th Sept.	WARFIELD*	5,060
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
26th ,,	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,278

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo for Australia with
7th Aug.	NAGPORE* ..	5,283	
2nd Aug.	MIRZAPOR ..	6,715	
1st Sep	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY
15th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MALOJA
10th Nov.	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NARKUNDA
24th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	CHITRAL
22nd Dec.	DELTA ..	7,622	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey Japan via Singapore

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

12th Aug	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports
14th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
19th ,,	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.

The sailings for Karachi via Kathiawar on Saturdays and Mondays have meantime been suspended but steamers will leave for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays as usual. The "CHAKLA" will sail for Karachi direct on Saturday the 5th September and thereafter every Saturday, via Kathiawar.

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SPORTING NEWS

TO-DAY'S POONA RACES.

2ND DAY MEETING.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX,"

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. I.)—6 Furlongs 2 30 p.m.
BALLARD 1
CREAMROSE 2
MOOSAAD 3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. II.)—6 Furlongs 3-0 p.m.
GREY FOX 1
WITNESS 2
DAWOOD 3

THS NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div. III.)—6 Furlongs 3 30 p.m.
MOUNTAIN KING 1
SIMMAH 2
MAKLIS BEG 3

THE NASRIYEH PLATE. (Div IV.)—6 Furlongs 4 p.m.
HAWAM 1
YILDIZ 2
ZULU 3

IHE KOREGAON PLATE.—6 Fur. 4-30 p.m.
RADHAPIARI 1
ROCK HONEY 2
DOMESTIC BOND 3

THE KOWEIT PLATE.—7 Fur. 5 p.m.
MAYIAH 1
HAZAL 2
ADWAN 3

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—1 Mile. 5-30 p.m.
BRASIDAS 1
SAUCE 2
MARYLAND 3

THE MULLINGAR PLATE.—5 Fur 6 p.m.
MIST 1
VELOCITY 2
TITTENHURST 3

THE SUNGUM PLATE.—7 Fur. 6-30 p.m.
DILAWAR 1
MASHUR 2
ELSER 3

3RD DAY SUMMAR MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 12TH AUG.

Entries closed at 12 noon on Wednesday, 5th August 1925:—

THE REAY PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.
Mr. Eve's Aldergrove.
Mr. W King's Love Glass.
Mr. P. B. Avasia's Crab Apple.
Mr. A. M Khairaz's Rock Tint
Mr. Eve's School Boy, Katerfelto and Reciprocity.
Mr. W P O'Clock's Wait for me.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Audlem and Marmion.
Mr. A B Holland's Jausan.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Pom Pom and United.
Mr. M. Goculdas' Entailed.
Mr. R. R S's Rabalto.
Mr. J C Galstaun's Ox Trot.
Mr. J. C. Galtaun's Floreal
Mr. C N Wadia's Trail.
Mr. V Rosenthal's Lord Aldborough.
Mr H M Mehta's Kent Eaglet

THE BRISBANE PLATE, Distance about 5 furlongs
Mr. Eve's Courier.
Mr. Eve's The Bow, Tala at Bey, and Free and Easy.
Messrs. Heath and M. Najmuddin's Stone Marten.
Mr. Eve's Cailis
Mr. F M Garda's Chummy.
Mr. Marquis' Starboard.
Mr. Y O Patel's Belvedere.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Whispering, and Resemblance.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Bunworry
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Bouillotte.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Four Square.
Mr. T M Goculdas' The Fliver
Mr. R. R. S.'s Joy Girl.
Mr. J C Galstaun's Light Jester
Mr. R H Gahagan's Whit Week.
Mr. N A Kazi's Lucky Lad.
Mr. S C Petit's Belle Syme.
Mr. C N Wadia's Foremand Wedding Day.
Mr. Cotton's Carton Pique.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy's Very Little.
Mr. H M Mehta's Stirwater.
Mr. N. Begmahomed's Bright Bird II

THE PATIALA PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.
Sir Gordon Fraser and Mr. T M Ross May B.
Mr. A Hoyt's Poycles.
Mr. A. Hoyt's Prince Arthur and Gift of Song.
Mr. G Wesche-Dart and Major D Vanrenen's Miss Melton.
S S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's Shivaprasad and Shivaratri.
H H Maharaja of Dhar's Kamala, Medina and Esme.
Mr. Heath's Jovial and Zara.
Mr. P D Bolton's Polite Lady.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Bhopal Hope.
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Shirtaj, Parhala, Mariya, Parvati and Shevanti.
Mr. Syed Mustapha's Come On.
Capt. M R D'Arcy's Lilac.
Messrs. M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue.
Mr. F N Furdonji's Mystery.
Mrs. A J Burns' Apple Blossom

THE BASRA PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 Furlongs.
Mr. Eve's Tanick, Faithful, Rose Hill and Trade Mark.
Mr. P B Avasia's Sun Spray.
Mr. A M Khairaz's Cessation.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Sirab.
Messrs. H Kadum and E Kadum's Hazim.
Mr. Heath's Silver Thrush, Mayiah and Durrah.
Major H Whitton's Joyous.
Mr. Mark's Vazirulmulk.
Mr. Abbas Faraj jShap Shap's Peach Bitter.
Mr. E Kadum's Alder.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Kitchener.
Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Jodi.
Mr. Hoosein Tamavi's Dilawar.
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's Governor, Laxmi Prasad II (late Mooshir)
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Tipperary.
Mr. Certainty's Mamnoon.
Mr. T M Goculdas' Hazal Rarity and Safety.
Messrs. R Krishibhoy and A D Jairaj's Karikata.
Mr. M C Patel's Shahzada.

THE AUNDH PLATE. Distance 1 Mile, 1 Furlong.
Mr. W. Lauder's Dry Wit.
Messrs. M H Ahmedbhoy and Harrison's Heat Wave.
Mr. N Begmahomed's Rock Honey and Sophie II.
This race is declared void.

THE MONSOON PLATE. Distance 7 Furlongs.
Messrs. Pine and A S Molcobhoy's Etheldene.
Mr. P B Avasia's Barbary.
Mr. M Ryan's Toss Up.
Mr. M H Ahmedbhoy's Dugald Dalgetty, and Erinite.
Mr. Eve's Surdus, Be Careful and Rock Rose.
H. H. Aga Khan's Motu Proprio and Lowborn.
Mr. Heath's Island Lord, Jovial and Blackwater.
Mr. Eve's Penetrate.
Mr. W. Lauder's Fire Star.
Mr. W. Lauder's Cookie.
Mr. J H Carnie's Le Gamin.
Mrs. F M Garda's Lady Theo.
Mr. Noble's Muck Rat.
Mr. G D Shuttleworth's Tycho.
Nawabzada Saiyiduzzafar Khan's Lad Rita.
Mr. T M Thaddeus' Grand Excel, Divide and Stormont.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlie's Smile.
Mr. Kelso's Pomme Anna.
Mr. J N De Souza's Dapspring.
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's Speedy Marquis
Mr. R H Gahagan's Lomo and Allensmore
Mr. C Vaz's Cronan.
H H Maharaja of Nawanagar's Desert Gold and Flutter Fly.
Mr. N A Kazi's Ulster Lad.
Mr. C N Wadia's Pandomartia.
Mr. C N Wadia's Demi-Volt
Capt M R D'Arcy's Scotch Jewel.
Mr. S M Kanji's Pin Money
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. Harrison's Aspasia.
Mr. A. Hague's Merry Gift.
Messrs. M C Patel and T Harrison's Steel Blue
Mr. Vernon's Some Scribe.
Mr. T Harrison's Mist.

THE GHORPURI PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.
Mr. Eve's Commander and Mozan.
Mr. Oomer Sattar's Sinnan
Mr. A M Khairaz's Guinea.
Messrs. H Kadum and E Kadum's Hazim.
Mr. H Kadum's Mahir.
Malik Jan Mahomed's Blue Beard.
Mr. Heath's Dirrah and Elser.
Major H Whitton's Mashur.
Mr. Marks' Rex.
Mr. Abbas Faraj Shap Shap's Peach Bitter.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Arthur.
Mr. R H Gahagan's Kitchener and Silver Cloud.
Mr. Hoosien Tamavi's Dilawar.
Mr. Noble's West
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Ramban and Maxim.
H H Maharaja of Rajpipla's Security.
Mr. Certainty's Mamnoon.
Mr. R R S.'s Kadir Hajaz.
Mr. Ebrahim Hazamy's Mahmood.
Mr. N A Kazi's Cossack.
Mr. P M Patel's Sannayet.
Mr. Mahomed Athiya's Hamiar.

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COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES.

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following are the closing scores in the county matches that began on Wednesday. Rain interfered with the play everywhere.

Gloucestershire vs. Middlesex.—Gloucestershire 274 (Mearne 4 for 77 North 4 for 45. Middlesex 123 for three.

Leicestershire vs. Yorkshire.—Leicestershire 222. Yorkshire 100 for five wickets.

Warwickshire vs. Glamorgan.—Glamorgan 176. Warwickshire 130 for 7. There was no play in this match to-day.

Northamptonshire vs. Derbyshire.—Northamptonshire 201. Derbyshire 244. (Crommelin-Brown 68, P. Wright 4 for 76). Northamptonshire 38 for 2 (W. Timms 53 not out).

Somerset vs Hampshire.—Somerset 104. Hampshire 272 for 8 (Mead 80 not out Howell 64).

Kent vs. Sussex.—Kent 349 for 8 and declared. Sussex 196 (Watson 53, Marriott 5 for 64) and followed on, 62 for 5.

Lancashire vs. Essex.—Essex 98. Lancashire 293 for 7 and declared (Sharp 58 not out Eastman 4 for 45). Essex 17 for no wickets.—Reuter.

THE WEATHER.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The monsoon has been normally active in Peninsula and North-east India and has been generally less active than usual elsewhere.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. West Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Bombay Deccan; Mysore, Madras Deccan, North Madras Coast, and local in Burma, West United Provinces, East and North Punjab, Kashmir, Central India, East Central Provinces, and Hyderabad. A few falls have occurred in south-west Punjab, Gujarat and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts are: Mergui three inches; Bassein one; Midnapore one and a half; Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling and Darbhanga one; Mussooree three: Chakrata and Simla two: Amraoti one; Seoni and Pachmarhi three; Ratnagiri two; Raicher Calingapatam and Gopalpur one.

Forecast:—Increase in Hyderabad and Gujarat.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hrs. to 8 a.m. of 7th Aug. 1925.	Total since 1st June, 1925.	June 1st to 7th Aug. 1923.	1924
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In Ct.
Colaba Point ..	0 87	38 18	51 75	25 61
Fort	0 92	42 51	53 24	28 06
Esplanade	..	..	..	..
J. J. Hospital	0 59	40 53	49 49	
Cumbala Hill				
Kemp & Cy.	..	..	..	..
Bom. Vety. Col				
Parel.	..	..	..	..

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA
Bombay, 6th Aug.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	29.613 inches.
Temperature of Air ..	79.4 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 9 "
Dew Point	75 8 "
Relative humidity of Air ..	89%
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	83.9 "
Minimum do. do. ..	77.2 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W. WSW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	180 miles
Fall of Rain	0.98 inches
Total fall during month ..	1.91 "
Do. do year	40.91 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th Aug. ..	0.03 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Ag	h. m.	h. m.	Aug.	ft in	h. m
Fri	7	1 49	27 5	7	6 42	15 0
		13 21	30 1		19 29	17 3
Sat	8	2 24	28 7	8	8 11	17 4
		14 40	28 1		20 59	17 1
Sun	9	3 16	26 1	10	9 0	18 9
		15 22	26 9		21 51	17 8
M	10	1035	29 2	3	3 34	15 1
		22 19	27 6		16 30	18 4
Tu	11	4 16	25 5	11	10 0	20 3
		16 8	25 6		22 55	18 4
W	12	5 38	24 9	12	11 32	21 4
		17 8	24 6			
Thu	13	7 24	24 7	13	0 4	18 8
		18 31	24 0		13 13	12 7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summery of observaions recorded at 8 hrs. on Friday, the 7th August 1925, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore has had 0.17" of rain, Ambala 0.80" and Delhi 0.32". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over the east of the province, wwhere the air is dam per than usual and clear over the west. Maximum temperature was below normal in the eastern districts; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the province.

The United Provinces—Mainpuri reports 0.10" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature was lower than usual in the north west of the province; night temperature was almost as usual everywhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear over upper Sind and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the west of the division. Vapour in air is in excess at Kotah. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West—Deesa has had 0.24" of rain and Indore 0.60". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual Temperature was almost normal.

The Central Provinces—Saugor has had 0.20" of rain. Hoshangabad 0.75", Akola 0.35". Amraoti 1.07", Nagpur 0.64", Chanda 0.12" and Raipur 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Saugor. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.87" of rain, Ratnagiri 1.87" and Marmagao 0.39". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature remained almost normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 83.9 degrees and a minimum temperature of 77.4 degrees.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon has had 0.55" of rain, Poona 0.27", Belgaum 0.45", Sholapur 0.21" and Aurangabad 0.56", Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Malegaon and Nizamabad. Maximum temperature was below normal at the latter station; the minimum was almost as usual in the whole of the division.

General remarks.—The monsoon has been active in the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country. Rainfall has been nearly general in the east Punjab, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, and Malabar, and local in Gujarat, Central India West, north Hyderabad, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the United Provinces and south-east Madras. The chief amounts besides those already mentioned are Mangalore 0.50", Calicut 0.40", Cochin 0.46" Trivandrum 0.32", Bangalore 0.46", Madras 0.31", Cuddapah 0.49" and Masulipatam 0.29".

Forecast—Rainfall is likely to decrease in the Central Provinces and extend in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 6th August 1925 issued from Simla.

The monsoon has been active in all parts except the northwest. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, the United Provinces, Central India East, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Malabar and Hyderabad, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Behar, the east and north Punjab, Coorg and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, southeast Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were—Bhamo one and a half inches; Silchar four; Cherrapunji, Darjiling three; Noakhali, Balasore, Puri two; Darbhanga three; Gaya, Benares one and a half; Gorakhpur one; Meerut, Dehra Dun four; Mussooree, Sialkot, Satna one; Jagalpur one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON FRIDAY, THE 7TH OF AUGUST 1925.

STATIONS	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta ..	0.93	0.98	—0.05	9.75	
Punjab—					
Multan ..	1.33	3.23	—1.90	7.20	
Rawalpindi ..	19.36	11.91	+7.45	34.77	
Lahore ..	0.17	13.74	8.34	+5.40	19.62
Hissar ..	..	11.07	6.23	+4.84	14.47
Ambala ..	0.80	27.37	12.67	14.70	30.44
Delhi ..	0.32	18.48	12.69	+5.79	26.84
United Provinces					
Agra ..	0.03	6.95	13.57	13.38	28.90
Mainpuri ..	0.10	21.92	12.19	+9.74	27.07
Jhansi ..	..	25.65	9.05	+8.60	36.17
Cawnpore ..	..	21.82	16.39	+5.43	35.92
Allahabad ..	..	35.49	19.15	16.34	39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..				3.68
Karachi ..					7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner ..	5.89	5.28	+0.61	11.79	
Ajmer ..	..	7.28	10.87	—3.59	20.65
Jaipur ..	..	10.97	12.24	—1.27	24.21
Kotah ..	..	19.17	14.86	+4.31	28.23
Mount Abu ..	..	35.23	32.35	+2.88	60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	2.94	8.97	—6.03	14.39	
Dwarka ..	..	7.73	9.10	—1.37	13.52
Veraval ..	..	15.60	12.23	+3.37	18.80
Rajkot ..	..	8.79	16.79	—8.00	26.29
Bhavnagar Para ..	..	14.04	11.82	+2.22	21.20
Gujrat—					
Surat ..	0.05	22.40	26.83	—4.43	40.97
Ahmedabad ..	0.09	20.97	17.73	+3.24	28.83
Deesa ..	0.24	12.22	13.39	—1.17	24.70
Central India West					
Neemuch ..	..	17.78	15.22	+2.56	29.19
Indore ..	0.60	11.72	17.76	—6.04	33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore ..	0.04	36.00	11.82	+6.18	55.11
Saugor ..	0.20	39.87	28.32	+6.55	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.75	25.11	25.93	—0.82	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.11	12.01	15.37	—3.36	29.63
Akola ..	0.35	11.08	16.56	—5.52	31.35
Amraoti ..	1.07	14.02	17.01	—2.99	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.64	26.11	25.65	+0.46	48.97
Chanda ..	0.12	19.73	26.99	—7.26	51.90
Raipur ..	0.16	37.66	26.86	10.79	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.87	38.18	46.11	—7.93	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	1.87	47.74	67.08	19.34	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.39	54.63	65.52	10.99	94.95
Karwar ..	0.02	84.01	80.91	+3.10	120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon ..	0.55	7.85	9.17	—1.86	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	0.09	5.59	9.08	—3.49	22.33
Poona ..	0.27	7.12	12.85	—5.73	27.11
Sholapur ..	0.21	5.31	9.90	—4.59	28.45
Bijapur ..	0.02	1.30	6.03	—4.67	20.90
Belgaum ..	0.45	32.30	27.58	+4.72	60.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	0.56	7.19	12.99	—5.80	27.53
Nizamabad Indur ..		16.93	18.06	—1.13	40.08
Hyderabad ..	..	8.76	12.32	—3.56	32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.50	95.80	79.39	16.47	125.68
Calicut ..	0.40	70.60	69.04	+6.56	117.16
Cochin ..	0.46	54.32	55.01	10.69	114.51
Trivandrum ..	0.32	16.00	21.67	—5.61	84.51
Ceylon—Colombo	0.02	18.30	13.78	+4.58	84.16
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.					
Masulipatam ..	0.29	13.15	12.19	—0.96	41.59
Bellary ..	0.05		3.86		20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.49	10.62	8.01	+2.61	31.23
Madras ..	0.31	7.15	6.81	+0.34	50.74
Bangalore ..	0.46	6.03	7.36	—1.38	35.37
Coimbatore ..	..	3.24	3.33	—0.09	22.29
Trichinopoly ..	..	7.37	3.40	+3.97	33.18
Negapatam ..	..	3.46	3.83	—0.37	54.96

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COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Aug. 7.

A further advance of 4 to 11 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. At the opening the market eased but later advanced on some buying. At the close the market was easier. Liverpool has been reported 19 to 21 points up. The market improved on some straddle buying.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 6th inst. as under:—

"Market awaiting Bureau. Weather favourable."

Both the American as well as the local markets seem to be lifeless at the moment and fluctuations are comparatively very small. The American market is awaiting the publication of the official Bureau Report.

A further slight advance being reported from Home, the Marwadi Bazar opened to-day half a rupee higher with July/August Broach and declined to Rs. 457½ on general selling. On Liverpool opening quotations being reported lower than expected the market eased further to Rs. 456 and closed at Rs. 457, whilst Broach May opened unchanged at Rs. 425½ and after minor fluctuations closed easy at Rs. 424. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 423½ and advanced to Rs. 423½ on buying by Bazar Operators and closed at Rs. 423½ at 6-30 p.m.

Oomra January opened at Rs. 409 and gradually declined to Rs. 407 on Shroffs selling and finally closed at Rs. 407½. Bengal January was quoted at Rs. 361 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

To-day no cotton was tendered against Broach Contracts.

COTTON.

Cotton Green Closing Quotations, 6-30 p.m.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	423½
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	457½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	360
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	406½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Description.	Superfine.	Fine.	F. Good.	Good
M.G. Kadi-Viramgaon	466	456	446	436
M.G. Dhollera	461	451	441	431
M.G. Punjab-American	506	496	496	476
M.G. Broach	486	476	466	456
M.G. Southerns			441	431
			F.G. Fair	421

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Fully Good Broach April/May	424
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	458
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan.	361
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan.	408

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Ready average quality	Ready Fine
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Bengal F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	.....	395/400
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	375/80	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	450/60	470
Wardha-Hinght Fine MG	410/420	460
Nagpur Fine M.G.	415/425	460
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	400/410	400
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	415/420	440/5
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	395/405	440
Amraoti Fine M.G.	380/90	430
Khamgaon-Akola Fine MG	380/90	420
Mulkapur Fine M.G	370/80	400/410
Khandesh Fine M.G.	355/60	400
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	.....	465/70
Broach Fully Good M.G.	.....	455/60
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Muthia F.G.M.G.	.....	.....
Dharwar S.G.	.....	450
Coompta M.G.	.....	450
Westerns M. G.	.....	415/425
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	.....	435/45
Combodia M. G.	.....	485/95

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th August, 1925:—

Cotton	2790 Rs.
Wheat	24451 Cwts
Linseed	4257 ,,
Rape, etc.	435 ,,
Gingellyseed	2889 ,,
Poppyseed	90 ,,
Groundnuts	1612 ,,
Castorseed	3093 ,,
Rice	103061 ,,
Myrabollams	74 ,,
Cottonseed	3059 ,,
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	2169 ,,
Juwar	535 ,,
Masur	47 ,,
Barley	582 ,,
Bajri	1826 ,,
Coal	3360 Tons

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

7th Aug. 1925.

New York Market, 6th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close.
23.97	Oct.	24.02+05	24.01	+04
23.56	Jan.		23.67	+11
23.89	Mar.		23.98	+09
24.23	May.		24.30	+07

New York Spot on 5th Aug. 24.50+.10; New Orleans 23.83+.18.

Telegraphic market advice:—Market steady. October highest 24.10 (10-29 a.m.) lowest 23.86 (10.06 a.m.), range .24 points.

Liverpool Market, 6th August.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
12.55	Oct.	12.69+14	12.68+13	12.74	+19
12.48	Jan.	12.63+15		12.68	+20
12.52	Mar.			12.73	+21
12.56	May			12.77	+21
	Egyptian.				
23.70	Nov.			23.95	+25
22.50	Jan.			22.25	+25

Telegraphic market advices:—(1) Cabled 10-10 a.m.: Temperatures about normal. Light rains Eastern belt.

(2) Cabled 4-55 p.m.: Some straddle buying on good reports from New York. Favourable Manchester advices. Commercial Appeal estimates condition 68.8 per cent., indicates a crop of 14,200,000.

American cross rate 4.85 5/8.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

DAILY COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, August 7.

(Bombay Quotations at 2-30 p. m.)

Description.	Ready	1925 J/Aug.	1926 A/May
1924-1925 Crop			
Broach M.G.F.G.	460/65	459	426
		D/Jan	
Oomra M.G. Fine	420/30	408	
Bengal M. G. Fine	400/405		
„ M. G. F. G.	380/85	362	
Khandesh Black leaf	365/80		
Khandwa-Sanavad	385/410		
Jalna/Aurrangabad	370/400		
Harda	375/420		
Ujjain	360/430		
Parbhani Purna.	380/4.0		
Nander.	390/420		
Wardha/Watora *	440/445		
Nagpur Katol	445/50		
Adoni	415/20		
Sindh/American	480/495		
Sangli Mira,*	420/435		
Bagalkot	415, 425		
Coompta*	440/62		
Tirupur	470/490		
Kadi Vramgam M.G.F.G.	440/445		
Dhollera M.G.F.G	430/40		

* No demand.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

		1924-25	1924-25
Receipts to date 5-8-25	—	33000	15000
„ Yesterday do	—	2000	2000
Exports to date do	—	32000	17000
Stock at Ports 31-7-25	—	211000	221000
„ Interior Towns. do	—	166000	—
„ Liverpool do	—	642000	414000
Visible Supply 4-8-25	—	1131000	924000
Quantity in Sight do	—	1470000	11607000

Receipts at Bombay.

Yesterday.	1924-25	1923-24	1922-23
2190	3573769	3267932	3601124

Exports by rail from 1st Sept. to 30th July

1924-25	1923-24
1516	21092

Total Stock in Bombay on 30-7-25 6,06,632 B/s last year—5,50,825 B/s.

Total Shipments from 1st, Sept, to 30th July

	1924-1925	1923-1924	1922-1923
Europe —	670315	1085203	819600
Bombay —	345240	240756	374752
Japan —	1622787	1264611	1689091
Coast-Ports —	3.057	51753	50585
Total —	2671399	2642323	2934028
Afloat in harbour Europe —	5421	1722	2035
China Japan & Coast ports —	17945	4409	81

Silver	Gold	Govt. Paper
72-3-0	21-5-0	69 8-0

Remarks:—12.45 p.m. Yesterday New York closed 4 to 11 up and Liverpool 19 to 21 up. The Bureau Report and the 1st Ginning Report will be published to-morrow at home and will be received in Bombay on Sunday morning.

The local market opened here this morning with new Broach at Rs. 425 1/2, and has since declined to Rs. 423 1/4, with old Broach at Rs. 458 1/2, Oomras at Rs. 408 1/2, and Bengals at Rs. 361 1/2. We refer our friends to our usual Weekly Market Report published to-day for a detailed opinion of the market.

Sampin closed this morning 332.90, 332.10 and 318.90, for August, November and February these rates being .90, 1.20 and 1.90, up respectively.

Ready Cotton. Our market was closed yesterday.

Marwadi Bazaar Fri. 3.30 p.m. Market:—Steady.

Broach July/August. Rs. 457 1/2. A/May 1926 Rs. 424 1/2. Oomra D/January Rs. 408.

Bengal D/January Rs. 361.

NORDEN & CO.'S CABLE.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co., Cotton Brokers and Commission Agents, Cotton Cabin, Mumbadevi, have received on Friday, the following cable from their New York Friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co:—

New York, Aug. 6.

"Awaiting Bureau. Weather favourable."

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Aug. 5, Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterdays	This year	Last year
Khandesh — —	—	293,208	340,523
Central India — —	—	342,402	301,952
Barsi and Nagar —	—	206,760	205,252
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	97,132	104,097
Berar — —	—	566,036	646,923
Central Provinces	—	255,771	228,593
Total Oomras —	—	1,761,329	1,967,340
Dholera — —	86	212,158	183,734
N.-W. Provinces —	—	131,231	123,636
Rajputana — —	—	80,877	89,972
Sind-Punjab — —	87	362,255	309,317
Broach — —	—	481,708	307,772
Coompta & Dharwar	905	206,624	185,300
Westerns-Northerns	483	113,953	89,874
Cocoanada — —	—	1,759	2,338
Tinnevelly and Cambodia —	629	37,320	29,491
Persian — —	—	6,048	9,423
American — —	—	9,849	2
Egyptian and African — —	—	65,873	70,007
Comilla, Burma & other sorts —	—	3,495	826
Total —	2,190	35,73,679	32,67,932

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 30th July Yesterdays.	This year.	Last year
Europe — —	1,065	666,915	1,075,651
Japan & China —	4,490	1,968,027	1,493,383
Coast Ports — —	—	30,850	51,161
Up-country by Rail	—	15,104	21,092
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan — —		23,398	3,814
Total —	5,555	27,04,334	2,645,101

COTTON.

Liverpool, August 6.

Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 5,000 bales.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian 500 bales.

Total Day's Imports 50 bales.

Mid. Americans Spot.—Universal Standard 15.3s demand slow.

Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 32.20.

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.):—

October	24.07
January	23.71
March	23.98
New York Noon Call :—	
October	24.03
January	23.67
March	23.95
New Orleans 10 a.m.:—	
October	23.44
January	23.64

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool:—	
August	12.91+.14
September	12.82+.18
October	12.74+.19
November	12.66+.20
December	12.68+.20
January	12.68+.20
February	12.68+.20
March	12.73+.21
April	12.73+.21
May	12.77+.21
June	12.74+.22
July	12.74+.22
August	12.69+.19

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, August 6.

August	27.90+.25
September	26.05+.25
October	25.60+15
November	23.95+.25
December	23.45+.25
January	22.85+.25
February	22.80+.25
March	22.60+.25
April	22.55+.25
May	22.50+.25
June	22.45+.25
July	22.40+.25

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, August 6.

Scinde, "Good"	9.55
Scinde, "Fully Good"	9.95
Scinde, "Fine"	10.35
Bengal, "Good"	9.65
Bengal "Fully Good"	10.05
Bengal "Fine"	10.45
Bengal "Fine"	10.46
Oomra, "Good"	10.35
Oomra; "Fully Good"	10.75
Oomra "Fine"	11.15
Broach, "Good"	11.10
Broach "Fully Good"	11.50
Broach "Fine"	11.90

CLOSING PRICES.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, Aug. 6.

Futures at New York.	
October	24.01+.04
January	23.67+.11
March	23.98+.09
May	24.30+.07

Liverpool, Aug. 6.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.

Liverpool.	
October	12.74+.19
January	12.68+.20
March	12.73+.21
May	12.77+.21

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York August 6.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 2,000.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 1,000.

Day's Exports to Continent 8,000.

Futures at New York:—	
October	24.01+.04
January	23.67+.11
March	23.98+.09
May	24.30+.07
Spot Cotton at New York 24.50.	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	23.90+.07
October	23.41+.08
January	23.63+.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 20½.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

Silver Foreign Mined 69½.

WHEAT.

Barletta Russo— 62½ lbs 58/1 Jan.-Aug. sellers.

Rozario Santa Fe—63½ lbs 60 July-Aug. sellers.

Tone.—Steady, more doing.

Australian 58 July.-Aug. sellers firm fair trade.

Choice White Karachi 58/6 July-Aug. nominal.

Tone.—Indian firm few sellers.

Cargoes Paid to United Kingdom.

Rozario Santa Fe 62¼ lbs 59 7/8 July.

Barletta Russo 63 lbs. 58 July.

Bank 60½ lbs. 57-9 July.

New South Wales in bags 58 June.

Victoria Bulk 58-3 June.

SEEDS.

London, August 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £20½ Aug.-Sept. paid; £19½ Jan.-Feb. sellers.

Tone.—Fairly good trade.

Cottonseed Bombay £9½ Aug.-Sept. paid 9 7-8 Sept.-Oct. paid. firm rather dearer.

Castorseed Bombay £22½ Aug.-Sept sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton £21¼ Aug.-Sept. nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton £21 7-8 Aug.-Sept. sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton £23 5-8 Aug.-Sept. sellers to Geneva.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton £20 7-8 Aug.-Sept. nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Fairly held—inactive.

Yellow Cawnpore £23 1-8 Aug.-Sept. nominal.

Linseed Bombay £22 7-8 Aug.-Sept.

LINSEED.

London, August 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £22½ Aug.-Sept. done.

Linseed Tone.—Firm and dearer,—Quiet business at higher rates.

aRw Linseed Oil:—Naked Spot Net.

Raw Months 41-9 August done.

Raw Buyers, etc., 41-9 Sept.-Oct. done. and sellers.

JAVA SUGAR

London, August 6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/6 Aug.-Sept. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 15/9 Oct.-Dec. sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta, 16/- Jan.-March sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay, 16/2½ Jan.-March sellers.

Fine White Java C and F. Karachi, 16T3¼ Jan.-March sellers.

RUBBER.

London, August 6.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 47 Sept.-Oct. sellers.

Tone:—Dull.

Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 43½ August value.

Tone:—Very irregular.

Aibbed smoked sheets £43½ Aug. paid value.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, August 6.

Cardiff to Bombay 15 to 15-6.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

For a major part of the week under review, there was practically no activity in the local market. For two days there was entire cessation of activity and for other two days the market enjoyed the tone of holiday making. During the beginning and the close of the week, the period of activity, there has been no marked change in prices. Ready prices have on the whole dropped by 2 to 3 As. per cwt. with purchase enquiries on a moderate scale.

Forward prices have improved by about 2d. per cwt. during the close of the week. Daily clearance including local requirements averages 4800 bags a day during 3 days' activity as against 3400 bags per day during the last week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 15/2 and Rs. 14/15 for Ready Sugar and Sh. 14/9 and Sh. 14/6 for July, Sh. 15/2 and Sh. 15 for Aug-Sept., Sh. 15/8 and Sh. 15/6 for Oct-Nov-Dec., and Sh. 16/1 and Sh. 15/10 for Jan-Feb-March. Shipment for New Crop Java Sugar.

"Total stocks inclusive of fresh arrivals of 74140 bags of Java Sugar per S.S. Pasha, are estimated at 1,60,000 bags of Java Sugar and 2000 bags of Mauritius Crystal Sugar.

The following are the quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—

Ready Rs. 14/15, per cwt.

NEW CROP JAVA SUGAR:—

Shipment July Sh. 14/8 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Aug-Sept. Sh. 15/2 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Oct-Nov-Dec. Sh. 15/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment Jan-Feb-March Sh. 16 per cwt. F.B.H.

MILL STORES.

August 7.

Changes in prices are practically nil. Demand is poor. Home offers are ruling easy. Reeds and Heatds changed hands at almost unchanged prices. Dobby Harness, Bandings and Ropes are quiet. Woolen goods have had very little animation. Fillets, Bobbins, etc., saw quite an insignificant demand. Among Bobbins, Conical Pirns and Ring Rabbeth have slightly better demand.

The quotation are:—

Heatds—15/40s, Re. 1-3-0.

Reeds, Re. 0-2-2.

Roller Cloth 10 oz. Ken, Rs. 8-2-0.

Roller Cloth 18 oz. Ken. Rs. 8-8-0.

Scroll Bandings, Re. 1-5-0.

Tubular Bandings, Re. 1-12-6.

Slubbing tubes, Rs. 24.0-0.

Roving tubes, Rs. 20.0-0.

Pirns Conical 5 in., Rs. 7.0-0.

Ring Rabbeth 5 in. Enamel, Rs. 7.0-0.

Card cans Fibre, Rs. 3.6-0.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 1/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/16.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T 1/6 3/32.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 1/8

Bank's buying S M/st D A 1/6 3/8.

Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/8.

Bank's buying D D 1/6 5/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs. 785

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 810.

Bank's buying D D Frcs. 795.

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 113.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 109.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156½.

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 211½.

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½.

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Del. 4.85 13-16.

London—Paris Frcs. 103.30.

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.00

London—Brussels Frcs. 108.00

London—Rome Liras 136.00

London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Steady and dull market.

London, Aug. 6.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 1/8 steady.

Bar Gold £4.4.11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 31 15/16 quiet.

London, August 6.

Rentes 3 per cent. 47¾.

Bar Silver (Spot) 31 15/16.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. 4.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 4½.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months 5 1-8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 3-8.

Closing Tone of Silver.—Quiet.

Interest day to day loans 3½.

Interest 7 days market loans 3 3-8.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ per cent since to-day.

Bars sold £54,000.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

Stockholm 10.08.

Christiania 26.33

Amsterdam 12.08.

Switzerland 25.01.

London, August 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 103.37.

Exchange on London in Germany 20.49½.

Exchange on London in Italy 133.27.

New York, August 6.

Demand Bills 4.85.37.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1960/90 80 1-8 + ½.

Victoria Bonds 4 per cent /62 + 3-8.

War Loan 5 per cent 102 47 £.60 7-8 + 5-16.

Conversion Loan £77 7/8 + 5/8

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £101¼ + ¼

Indian Loan 7 per cent £105½ —

Consols 2½ per cent. 56 3-8 + 1 16

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51—in unchag.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67½ + ½.

Government Securities 3 per cent 58 3-8 + 3 8.

DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

3 months London discounts 4-1/4 p.c.

6 months London discounts 4-1/2 p.c.

Bank of England rate 4½ per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, August 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m-st. 4.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m-st. 4½.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m-st. 5 1-8.

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m-st. 5 3-8.

Rentes 5 per cent 15½.

BULLION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/6/3

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/5/6

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/5/0

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/6.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/3.

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/3.

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/

London, Aug. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11½d.

Silver ready d. 31-15.

Silver forward d. 32-0.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

MONEY.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Call 1½ per cent.

One month 1½ per cent.

Three months 1½ per cent.

Six months 3 per cent.

Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

METALS

London, August 6.

English best Selected Copper 64½.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62½.

Copper Braziers £88½.

Yellow Metal £78¼ net per ton.

Hard Spelter £31.

Corrugated Sheets £16 1 8.

Tin Block 264.

SHARES.

London, August 6.

Hongkong Bank £138½.

Chartered Bank £19 7-8.

National Bank £46½.

P. and O. Bank £92.

Eastern Bank £6 1-8

Freights of Coal

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, August 8.

		Rs.	a.
3½	per cent. Rupee Paper	69	7
4	per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36	87	0
5	per cent. War Loan 1929-47	96	6
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..	100	3
5	per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 ..	100	1
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	103	5
5½	per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928	105	13
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 ..	101	13
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 ..	102	11
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 ..	104	10
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 ..	106	0
6	per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 ..	106	12
6½	per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1935 ..	109	7
4	per cent. Port Trust 1874 ..	76	8
4	per cent. Municipal 1874 ..	76	0
4	per cent. Improvement Trust 1874	76	0
6	per cent Port Trust 1920 ..	100	4
6	per cent. Municipal 1929-49 ..	100	8

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

WEEKLY REPORT.

Bombay, August 7.

Description	Spot Prices. 6-8-25.	30-7-25.
Bengals F. G.		391
S/Punjab F.G.		391
Broach F. G.		470
Punjab American F. G. ..		490
Dolleras F. G.		445
Kadi Viramgum F. G. ..		450
Southerns G.		425

Hedge Contracts	Futures. 6-8-25	30-7-25	Settlement Rates 7-8-25.
Bengals Dec/Jany. 26 ..	..	385	382
Broach July/Aug ..	..	459	459
„ April/May 26 ..	..	431	426
Omra F. Dec/Jany 26 ..	..	412	402

Receipts for the week ending 6th August 1925 and corresponding period last year.

	Bales. 1924-25.	Bales. 1923-24.
Bengals	627	249
Oomras	2954	575
Dholleras	275	..
Broach	8	..
Southerns	7565	4667
Persians	284	71
Americans	..	..
Egyptians	..	20
East Africans.	341	1562
Other sorts..	..	..
Total	12652	7139

Exports for the week ending 6th August 1925.

	Bales.
United Kingdom	9
Continent	16406
China	..
Japan	..
Coast Ports	1227
Total ..	17642
Afloat in harbour Europe	2179
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	25820
Total ..	28001

Receipts from 1st September 1924 to 6th August 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years.

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
3573679	3267932	3601781	3435693	2811346

Exports from 1st September 1924 to 6th August 1925 and corresponding period in last 4 years

1924-25	1923-24	1922-23	1921-22	1920-21
United Kingdom.				
67000	149041	127650		
Continent			618358	461579
666332	936602	691959		
China				
345240	240756	374752	386637	284755
Japan				
1620557	1264611	1689091	1398836	991207
Coast Ports				
32057*	52066	50585	49367	22499
Totl	2681186	2643076	2934028	2453023	1761031

*Including 9679 bales for U. S. of America.

Total exports by rail from 1st September 1924 to 6th August 1925 15,504 bales; Estimated stock of raw cotton held by exporters, dealers and Mills in Bombay on 6th August 1925 5,76,673 bales; Exports from Karachi for the week ending 27th July 1925 10,887 bales. Exports from Karachi from 1st January 1925 to 27th July 1925 7,90,606 bales.

London, August 6.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Total Bullion £164,200,000 Ins. £200,000.

Public Deposits £11,000,000 Dec. £,700,000.

Other Deposits £130,500,000 Inc. 7,200,000.

Government Securities £83,300,000 Dec. £100,000.

Other Securities £68,200,000 Dec. £1,000,000.

Notes and Gold £37,200,000 Dec. £1,400,000.

The Bank Reserve is 31.2 of the Liabilities.

London, Aug. 6.

The Bank of England rate of discount is now 4½ per cent

BARLEY.

London, August 6.

Karachi Barley 417- Aug.-Sept. sellers.

BOMBAY MARKETS

WEEKLY REVIEW.

COTTON.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

During the week under review Home markets have been fluctuating but on the whole display a continuance of downward tendency and last quotations to hand register a moderate decline both in Liverpool and New York as compared with last week. The market declined on considerable long liquidation on reports of good rains in Oklahoma and Texas, and favourable weather report.

The relief from long continued drought in Texas which needed moisture has resulted in a downward movement, and for the time being the advance has been checked in a fairly substantial manner. The next Government Agricultural Bureau Report is due to be published in America on Saturday the 8th instant and private authorities base their estimates on a condition in the neighbourhood of 70 per cent. for Oklahoma and 50 per cent. far Texas.

As far as the American crop is concerned, weather reports for the past week or so have been favourable and the dry weather in Texas seems to have broken at any rate. To what extent the recent rains in Texas can make good the previous damage is of course rather uncertain, but we are inclined to think that on the whole the reports of damage by drought in Texas have been exaggerated, and as the weather conditions upto date for all the remainder of the cotton belt appear to have been favourable we look for a rather larger crop than has been indicated by most of the private reports received to date. The corp is now passing through its most critical stage which may either mar the present promise or favour us with even a fuller growth than the present outlook indicates. At present complaints about weevil damage are noticeably absent, although fears are entertained that we shall be experiencing damage from this source as a result of heavy showers that are occurring in the Eastern Belt.

Trade reports from Manchester during the week distinctly show a good improvement after having adopted a gloomy outlook since last few weeks. The disturbance prevailing in the industrial situation has also subsided and provided no other unforeseen event takes place now, a broadening demand is in sight.

The position of American spot cotton remains steady notwithstanding the depression in forward contract prices Middling and strict middling 1/8" cotton are now very difficult to procure and the market is still short for these qualities.

On the whole, it is difficult to venture upon a definite opinion as to the near future of the market, as the weather is the sole guiding factor on which fluctuations will take place. However, we believe that the best policy to pursue is to buy in weak moments as before the crop actually begins to move there will be numerous scares and alarms. For the long run, however, our opinion is distinctly 'bearish.'

As regards the local market, there is nothing of importance to report as owing to intervening holidays trading was on a limited scale.

The following were the changes in the Home markets as compared with last week:—

	This week.	Last week.
New York October	24.40	24.01—39
New York January	23.90	23.67—23
New York March	24.22	23.98—24
New York May	24.45	24.30—15
Liverpool October	13.03	12.74—29
Liverpool January	12.96	12.68—28
Liverpool March	12.99	12.73—26
Liverpool May	13.02	12.77—25

LOCAL FORWARD MARKET.

Fully Good Broach July/August opened on the 31st ultimo at Rs. 457 and going down to Rs. 456 on selling by Commission Houses improved to Rs. 458 on general buying. From this level the values gave way to Rs. 454 on Exporters and general selling but again advanced to Rs. 459 on Commission Houses and Shroffs buying and closed on the 6th inst at Rs. 458. Whilst Broach April/May opened on the 31st ulto. at Rs. 426 and improved to Rs. 429½ on Bazar operators buying From this level the market gradually gave way to Rs. 422½ owing to continued decline reported from Home. Buying at about this level by prominent shroffs and Commission Houses caused the prices to advance to Rs. 425½ and the market closed at Rs. 425½ on the 6th instant.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 409 on the 31st ultimo and going up by a rupee eased to Rs. 405½ on Japanese Houses and general selling. On buying by Shroffs and Commission Houses the markets recovered to Rs. 409 and closed on the 6th inst. at same rate. F. G. Bengal January opened at Rs. 363 on the 31st ultimo and closed at Rs. 362 on the 6th inst. the highest being Rs. 364 and the lowest Rs. 360.

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been dull and quiet during the past week. The absence of demand has again been felt, and values have depreciated on that account. With the exception of Madras and Malabar, the consuming centres have not shown any activity, and it is believed that the stocks there are sufficient for their immediate requirements. Buyers are not inclined to anticipate future wants. Rains have been insufficient in some cultivating districts. It is left to be seen whether the hopes for a better demand after the Cocoanut day will be realised; but if not, then the next occasion to look forward will be the Divali.

There would be better demand if the Manchester Market would remain firm. But at the moment there is no confidence in current quotations, and in spite of the firmer tone of the raw material, several needy makers can be met with, who are anxious to book business at concessions in rates. On the other hand, there are merchants in Manchester who are predicting that the raw material will rise to about 16d. per pound during this year, owing to the drought in Texas. There are some manufacturers who having secured some orders in Dhooties for Calcutta and in bleaching and finishing cloths for Madras and Bombay, have put up their quotations.

Japanese Cloths have not met with good demand. Stocks are heavy and fresh arrivals are pouring in. Quotations from Japan have been firmer in sympathy with the rise in cotton.

Local Mill Cloths have been quiet. The demand has been moderate and prices have remained steady. It is significant to note that no important sales have been effected by the mills on the auspicious Cocoanut Day. The Mill agents are probably awaiting the result of the dispute with the operatives, as it is feared that a strike will be declared on the pay day.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
GREY SHIRTINGS—					
Ralli's Fari No. 200039	3½/38		12	0	0
„ 100,000	..45	„ ..	14	12	0
„ No. 33,000	..45	„ ..	13	0	0
„ No. 2800	..37	„ ..	10	0	0
„ No. 4545	..38×38	..	11	0	0
„ No. 15000	..44×38	..	12	0	0
„ No. 16000	..	„ ..	12	8	0
„ No. 17000	..	„ ..	13	0	0
Graham's No. 2730	39	„ ..	11	12	0
„ No. 2750	..45	„ ..	14	8	0
Dewhursts BBB	..38×38	1-2..	18	8	0
„ BB ..	..38×38	1-2..	17	0	0
„ Rupee No. 5	38×38	1-2..	16	0	0
Ritchie's No. 510	..39×37	1/2/38	11	12	0
Lyon's Shunker	..39×	„ ..	11	12	0
Fleming's 1904-1906	45,48,51×38		17	12	0
GREY DRILLS—					
Pepperell's Dragon	29×40 Net		20	11	0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	26×40		15	0	0
GREY JACONETS—					
Ralli's No. 18	.45×22	..	7	10	0
„ No. 18	..40×22	..	6	15	0
„ No. 158	..40×22	..	6	4	0
„ No. 636	..44×22	..	6	15	0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—					
Liepmann's No. 1500	32×42	..	23	0	0
H. B. T. C. 40000	..36×40	..	27	14	0
Ralli's No. 9889	..33×40	..	18	0	0
WHITE MULLS—					
Ralli's No. 6	..41×19	..	7	15	0
„ No. 60	..46×19	..	8	11	0
„ No. 600	..51×19	..	9	7	0
„ No. 6000	..56×19	..	10	15	0
„ No. 88	..58×20	..	8	0	0
„ No. 1270	..27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 166	..39×20	..	8	10	0
„ No. 818	..39×20	..	8	12	0
„ No. 1440	..36×20	..	5	4	0
„ No. 1703	..52×20	Net	15	2	0
„ No. 224	..44×20	..	7	4	0
Ritchie's No. 1260	27×18	..	3	10	0
„ No. 119	..37×18	..	4	8	0
„ No. 229	..42×18	..	5	0	0
„ No. 339	..47×18	..	5	8	0
„ 1K-4K38",43"48"53×18		Avg.	5	0	0
„ No. 95	..58×20	..	7	10	0
„ No. 66999	..40×18	..	5	8	0
„ No. 86999	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 775	..40×18	..	6	0	0
„ No. 875	..45×18	..	6	5	0
„ No. 975	..50×18	..	7	0	0
„ No. 615	..50×18	..	7	0	0
Graham's Balloon	..58×20	..	7	12	0
Flemings No. 8080	..26×18	..	3	6	0
WHITE NAINSOOKS—					
Ralli's No. 7070-9090	27×18	..	4	4	0
„ No. 61-81	.. „	..	4	0	0
„ No. 1850	.. „	..	3	7	0
„ No. 1900	.. „	..	3	9	0
„ No. 2600	.. „	..	3	11	0
„ No. 21021	.. „	..	3	13	0
„ No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	..	6	8	0
Graham's Nos. 88-8888	28×18	..	5	4	0
„ No. 95950-97970 Saraswati	..38×18	..	8	8	0
„ Tipoo W/WWW	34×18	..	5	6	0
„ No. 50000 ..	„	..	5	14	0
„ No. 33340/33350/33360			6	6	0
Lyon's No. 4545-5656 6767	..26×18	..	4	0	0
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22			..	
Ritchie's Nos. 3500-4510 5520 ..	..26×18	..	4	2	0
S. W. and Co's. Nos. 5800-5820 "Motor Car" ..		..	4	1	0

The above quotations are on Bazaar terms with discount of three and a half per cent on Grey and four per cent on White Goods.

JAPANESE GREY CLOTHS—					
N 666 Shirtings	..38×38	..Net	11	4	0
„ 2500 Shirtings	36×40	.. „	17	4	0
„ 5151 „	..44×38	.. „	..	..	..
„ 4141 „	..44×36	.. „	11	12	0
„ 5544 „	..44×38	.. „	11	12	0
„ 3800 „	..44×38	.. „	17	8	0
'C' Sheetings	..30×36	Ex. Bond	9	15	0
'g" Dragon	..30×36	Ex. Bond	10	6	0
Elephant" Drills	..29×40	.. „	16	8	0
Duck" Drills	..26×40	.. „	15	4	0

YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

There is no special change to report during the week under review which was a rather short week, on account of Holidays intervening. The undertone however has remained steady and Offtake has continued satisfactory. The Mills have been able to sell further lots of all spinnings for the Local Market and the Dealers have bought the same in anticipation of improvement in demand from the consuming Districts within a few days. Inquiries from China Market are in evidence but as the Mills have raised their limits, no business of importance has been booked.

ENGLISH YARNS.

These continued as dull as before and although inquiries have increased Offtake does not show much improvement owing to higher prices. Somewhat better sales have been reported for twofold yarns from Stock.

JAPANESE YARNS.

These have been selling freely from Stock and for near deliveries. There has been letter inquiries for No. 32s. during the week and prices have improved about ¼ of an anna further. In case of other yarns, prices have remained steady. The Import Houses do not show much eagerness to sell at lower limits and as the dealers are afraid of raising limits further, the forward transaction during the week have been very small. Sampian and Exchange do not show much change.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been able to report better sales than the past several weeks and some of them have raised their limits further, although buyers are not now forthcoming at any higher limits. The Mills are not able to sell freely on account of the anticipated trouble from the Labour and the uncertain position of the raw material and are therefore inclined to sell for ready and near deliveries only. There is slight improvement reported from the consuming centres but much more depends upon the course of Monsoon during the next few days.

The general outlook seems hopeful and further improvement in demand is expected within a fortnight

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Demand for ready Sugars is fair and with heavy pressure to sell prices for ready and near positions have been reduced by 3d per cwt while forward positions are maintained owing to shorts covering. The chief event of the week was that the principal holder of Sugar for July/December shipment sod off all his holdings at market price viz., July at 14s/6 August/September equal at 15s and October/December equal at 15s/3 all Free Bombay Harbour. The total quantity changed hands is estimated at 25,000 tons. Karachi and Calcutta are reported quiet with little business doing.

Java reported a quiet but steady market Trust have increased the production of Whites by 4,000 tons and mills sold 15,000 tons at 10 1/4 Gilders There is not much business doing in Java. London and American remain quiet but steady with small fluctuations.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 15-0-0 efual 14s/6 F. B. Harbour stocks 175,000 bags.

T M O July 14s/7d F. B. Harbour.

T M O August/September 15s/1d F. B. Harbour.

T M O October/December 15s/7d F. B. Harbour.

T M O January/March 16s F. B. Harbour.

Mauritius Rs. 15-2-0 stocks 5,000 bags.

S S Pasha arrived from Java with 74,000 bags of Sugar.

CHEMICALS.

August 7.

Demand is extremely poor, Zinc, Magnesium, Caustic, Bleaching Powder and Hydrosulphide saw quite a dull week with no animation whatsoever; Farina kept firm at Rs. 16/- and Sago-flour is rather very strong at Rs. 14/- in view of higher prices from manufacturers of Singapore. Acids kept lifeless. Market in general is very dull.

The quotations are:—

Epsom salt, Rs. 4-0-0.
Antimony salt, Rs. 0-8-6.
Acetate lead-white, Rs. 39-0-0.
Bleaching powder, Rs. 11-8-0.
Potassium Chlorate, Rs. 0-4-6.
Caustic soda, Rs. 18-0-0.
Magnesium Chloride, Rs. 5-0-0.
Sodium Sulphide, Rs. 9-8-0.
Aniline salt, Rs. 0-9-3.
Glauber salt, Rs. 4-8-0.
Acetate lead Brown, Rs. 33-0-0.
Bichromate potash, Rs. 33-0-0.
Hydrosulphide soda, Rs. 0-11-9.
Zinc Chloride, Rs. 21-0-0.
Farina, Rs. 16-0-0.
Oxalic acid, Rs. 21-0-0.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ended 31st July, 1925:—

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital Subscribed	...	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	...	1,68,00,000
Reserve Fund	...	1,00,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable, etc.	K	15,26,37,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	...	2,71,49,000
		20,65,86,000

ASSETS.

Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	...	4,18,59,000
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	...	3,68,08,000
Bills Discounted		...1,21,47,000
Bank Premises	...	54,27,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	...	2,34,01,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, and Investments in War Bonds, Government Paper, Shares, Debentures, Properties, etc.		8,69,44,000
		20,65,86,000

WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(Specially written for "The Bombay Chronicle.")

Nature has played its part, and the long drawn draught in Texas has after all been broken. Beneficial rains have fallen in North, North-West, and Central Texas as also in Oklahama; and though late they are, they have materially changed the Crop out-look. As a result of this the American market has developed a further sagging tendency, and the prices show for the week ending 6th inst. a net decline of 39 points in the October position and about 25 points in all other positions.

Local Market:—Excepting for some further purchases made by exporters and Japanese houses of January Oomra, our market has remained throughout the week under review, inanimate and featureless; July Broach is neglected and very little business has been passing in Broach April/May. As the market did not follow the advance in American prices, it thought it best not to sympathise with the reaction that has occurred in New York; for when the price in New York reached the high water mark of 25.55 cents on the 27th July, our market responded with an advance of only Rs. 18 over the rate of Rs. 416½ for Broach April/May the lowest that was reached on the 23rd ultimo. And now when the American markets has reacted over a cent, and a half our market shows a decline of only Rs. 10 from the high water mark of Rs. 434½ reached on the 27th July; This irregular movement in the local market has improved the parity with American price level to a small degree, and if our markets persists in following this course of movement, the real parity will be restored, and would go a long way in rendering business in the local market fairly attractive.

Our opinion on the future course of the price movement remains still unchanged, and we look for a lower level of prices. To-day yet another Bureau Report will be published in New York showing the condition of the American Cotton Crop as on the 1st August, and the number of bales ginner to that date. As is well known, the weather condition upto this date were far from satisfactory; the Report will therefore show some deterioration in the crop particularly in the Texas crop, where a prolonged spell of unfavourable weather has caused some damage. The par yield has this time been reported to be 213 lbs. of lint cotton per acre, and the private estimates of crop received so far hover round 13,650,000 bales. In this connection we do not wish to hazard any prediction; we would, however, say that based as the Bureau Report will be on the conditions upto the 1st of August, there is every likelihood of the document turning out to be bullish. Nevertheless we must not forget that the large carry over of 28,80,000 bales of American cotton to which we alluded in one of our previous reports and the prevalence of decidely better weather conditions at present will considerably offset the effects of the Bureau Report, and we will not be surprised if on its publication the market records a big collapse. Should, however, there be any advance in the price level on the publication of the Report, we would advise sales.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY REPORT.

MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BOMBAY, Aug. 8.

Funds continued to accumulate in trade centres during the week with the result that the Imperial Bank's cash balance has further increased. The rate for call money is quoted at about 1½ per cent. with very few borrowers even at this low level. The rate for one month fixed is about 1½ per cent, two to three months 2 per cent. and six months about 3½ per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India as at 31st July 1925 shows a further increase of Rs. 191.74 lacs in the Cash Balance which now stands at Rs. 26,85,78,000 as compared with about Rs. 24.64 crores at this time last year. The per centage of cash to liabilities is 46.23—an increase over last week of 1.61 per cent. The percentage this time last year was 28.22 and in 1923, 36.53. While Loans and Cash credits have declined by Rs. 84.50 lacs and Rs. 24.23 lacs respectively Inland bills discounted have slightly increased by Rs. 7.28 lacs. Government deposits are up by Rs. 141.75 lacs, while other deposits are down by Rs. 75.81 lacs The Bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The gilt-edged market continues steady but dull. The volume of business passing has been moderate and the rates show a slight decline of about 1/8 per cent. 3½ per cent. Paper has declined from Rs. 69/11 to Rs. 69/8. 5 per cent. Loans, 1933 and 1945-55, are quoted at Rs. 100/4 and Rs. 100/2. 5½ per cent. Bonds, 1925 and 1928 changed hands at Rs. 103/5 and Rs. 105/13. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1926 and 1927 have been placed at Rs. 101/13 and Rs. 102/11, 1930 at Rs. 104/10 and 1932 at Rs. 105-12-6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs 109/8.

The total of Conversion Loan up to 31st July 1925 amounts to Rs. 20,21,51,000.

The Currency figures as at 31st July 1925 show an increase of Rs. 155.76 lacs in the total number of notes in circulation which now stands at Rs. 184.30 crores Silver coins and silver under coinage have increased by Rs. 149.79 lacs and Rs. 5.90 lacs respectively, while gold bullion remains unchanged at Rs. 22.31 crores. The percentage of metallic reserve to circulation is 58.12 as compared with 57.76 a week ago.

The news that the Bank of England Official rate of discount has been lowered from 5 per cent. to 4 1/2 per cent. reached here to-day. It created surprise in some quarters where no change was expected while certain operators had even expressed the opinion that the Bank of England rate would be raised. It would appear that the reduction in the discount rate was made in response to the demands of commercial and industrial interests in Great Britain and it was undoubtedly made possible by the big increase of 8 to 9 million pounds in the gold reserve. The reduction in rate has had no apparent effect on our local markets as yet nor is it expected, in view of the extremely easy tone of our money market, to exert a marked influence on our rates here.

EXCHANGE.

During the three working days, the rates for sterling exchange on London were unchanged and the market was generally dull and narrow. There are sellers of ready T. T. at 1s. 6-3/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1/8d. The enquiry for bullion remittance continues on a restricted scale, and while there are few bills showing in this market, it is reported that jute bills are expected to show in Calcutta before long. The bank's selling rate for August is 1s. 6-3/32d, September 1s. 6-1/8d, October 1s. 6-5/32d. November 1s. 6-3/16d. December/January 1s. 6-7/32d. February 1s. 6-3/16d. and March 1s. 6-5/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dollar 4.85½ to dollar 4.85-13/16—probably as a result of the settlement of industrial difficulties in England. French francs have declined and close at 103.30, Belgian at 108 and the Italian lira at 336.

GOLD.

In spite of this being the settlement week, prices in the gold market have been unchanged and the volume of business passing was limited. The off-take averages some 30,000 tolas a day and the stock has declined to about 5½ lacs tolas. The price of sovereigns was steady throughout the period and closes at Rs. 13-6-6 and Rs. 13-6-3 for ready and forward. The official price of gold in London is unchanged at 84s. 11 1/8d. and the market price is also the same. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-6-6 and Rs. 21-5-3 for ready, Rs. 21-5-6 and Rs. 21-5-0 for 5th August settlement, and Rs. 21-4-9 and Rs. 21-4-3 for 3rd September settlement, The incoming mail is expected to bring about £266,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £468,000. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 36,81,091 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £158,000 and from Durban on the 3rd August was £550,000.

SILVER.

There was no fresh feature worthy of note in the silver position and the general course of business is quiet. Both China and America operated only to a very small extent during the week, but the latter was more inclined to sell for forward deliveries. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London is unchanged at 3s. 2d. The off-take averages some 110 bars a day and the stock is estimated at about 4000 bars. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 32d. and 31-15/16d for ready and 32-1/8d. and 32d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 72/5 and Rs. 72/2 for ready and 9th August settlement and Rs. 72/4 and Rs. 72 for 7th September settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring about £120,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £192,000. The total import of silver during the week was 65 bars and Rs. 71,840 in coin. This week's shipment is expected to be £38,000. £

SHARES

The Stock Exchange was open for three days during the period under report. Cotton mill shares were generally unchanged. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 8114, 812/8, 810; Century Rs. 346/4, 342/8, Central India Rs. 466/4, 462/8; Crescent Rs. 206/4xd., 205 xd; Fazulbhoy Rs. 822/8xd, 820xd; Madhowji Rs. 131/4, 1:5; New Great Rs. 300-295; Pearls Rs. 452/8xd-451/dxd.; Simplex Rs. 112/8-108/12 and Swadeshi Rs. 456/4-457/8-452/8.

The miscellaneous section was featureless. Andhra Valleys are unchanged at Rs. 495 and Tata Hydros declined from Rs. 820xd. to Rs. 816/4xd. Tata Iron Ordys. and Defts. are steady at Rs 14/12 and Rs. 56/4. Bombay Trams are quoted at Rs. 95. Cement shares remain steady and railway shares are unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares improved and close at Rs. 1405xd, and Contributories at Rs. 362/8xd Bank of India shares are unchanged at Rs. 70/4 and those of the Central Bank at Rs. 23/8

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RADICAL AND SURE CURE,
of 26 years' fame all over the world.
Letter No. of the firm 37479.

I am surely glad to declare that all my patients who took the specifics for diabet and for Asthma, have been perfectly cured.

I have certainly been astonished to see the activity of those specifics, sent by K. P. Ray and J.P. Ray Bros., Benares City.

Yours faithfully,
MONMATHA NATH GUHA.
Medical Officer, Punga (Rangpur).
10-7-20.

Address:—K.P. Ray and J.P. Ray, Bros Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

Note.—Testimonials are sent free. Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

(4)

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

S.S. "Razmak", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

Dr. K. K. Dadachanji's lecture on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within 10 years," Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, Aug. 9.

Public Debate on Military Training in Schools and Colleges, Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, 6 p.m. (S.T.)

MONDAY, August 10.

Royal Asiatic Society:—Paper by D. J. M. Unvala on "Syntheticism in Indian Iconography." illustrated by lantern slides Town Hall at 6-30.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET

Aug. 8 (Sat.)	6h. 17m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 9 (Sun.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 11m.
Aug. 10 (Mon.)	6h. 18m.	7h. 10m.

SHRI RASHTRIYA SHALA.—The above school was closed yesterday in honour of Sir Surendranath Banerji.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.—The Elocutionary Gathering Part I will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the N. D. Pradhu Seminary Hall, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

POPULAR NIGHT IN Y.M.C.A. HALL.—To-day (Saturday) there will be the usual Saturday night popular in the Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, at 9-15 p.m. Admission free.

MATUNGA RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.—A general meeting of the Matunga Residents' Association will be held at the Office of the Association at Shri Vishram Bhuvan, Matunga, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.)

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE.—The next meeting of the Standing Committee will be held on Tuesday, the 11th instant, at 12-21 p.m. (B.T.) instead of on Wednesday next.

PRARTHANA SAMAJ.—Mr. P. H. Manoher will conduct the weekly Divine Service in the Bombay Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, to-morrow (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m.

The morning Divine Service will be at 7-30 a.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S.S. "Umhasi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Monday, the 10th instant.

HORNIMAN BENEFIT CONCERT.—A Musical Concert will be held on the 21st instant at the Victoria Theatre at 9-30 p.m., in aid of Mr. B. G. Horniman in honour of his Birthday, by Miss Padmavathi *alias* Miss Mangamma, the well-known songstress of Benares.

CITY'S MORTALITY.—The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 6th August, 1925, to 6 a.m. of 7th idem:

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack 1, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil. Total mortality (exclusive of still-born) 59. Total mortality this day last year 111.

SWARAJ AND INDIANISATION OF ARMY.—Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha, there will be a public lecture at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.), when Dr. K. Dadachanji will speak on "Swaraj and Indianisation of the Army within ten years," and Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

DEBATE ON COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING.—There will be a debate at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Sandhurst Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m (S.T.) when Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally will propose that "this House thinks that military training should be compulsory in schools and colleges in India," when Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.—The Annual General Meeting of the Educational Society of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation will be held at Antonio de Souza School Hall, Byculla, to-morrow (Sunday) at 10 a.m. The meeting will be followed by the distribution of prizes to the winners of the Inter-Schools Competitions and Tournaments of the Society.

G. S. B. SCHOLARSHIP LEAGUE.—The 11th annual general meeting of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Scholarship League, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the Hall of the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) to adopt the draft Report, the audited Balance Sheet for the year 1924-25, to receive sanction for the next year's budget, to elect the members of the executive body and to adopt the draft of the declaration of Trust.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpura" arrived London on Thursday, the 6th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "China" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st inst arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 6th inst and left there at noon the same day.

The N.Y.K. Steamer "Tokushima Maru" left Moji for Bombay via ports of Call on the 5th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 27th inst. S.S. "Sado Maru" (Japan bound) arrived at Kobe on the 6th instant.

GADKARI MEMORIAL FUND.—In aid of the above und the Lalitkala Darsha Natak Mandali will give a benefit performance on the 20th instant at the Bombay Theatre, when their drama "Hach-Mulacha-Baap" written by Mr. B. V. Warerkar will be staged. The proceeds of the drama will be utilised in founding two Marathi scholarships, in memory of late Mr. Gadkari, the play-wright. All his plays are being staged by several Marathi dramatic companies, excepting the Lalitkala Sangith Company. The company has now come forward to contribute its mite to keep his memory green.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.—Swami Vatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission will conduct a public class in English on the "Gospel of Sri Ramakrishna" at the Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bandra, at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) to-morrow (Sunday). The Swami will also give a public discourse on Raja Yoga at the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Arya Bhuwan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) the same day.

Swami Viswananda will deliver a public discourse on the "Gita" at Kirtikar's Wadi, Dadar, at 8-30 a.m. (to-morrow) Sunday. The Gita class at Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, will be conducted by the Swami at 6 p.m. to-day.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE.—The Continuation Classes for the Diploma in Co-operation conducted by the Bombay Co-operative Institute will commence on Saturday, the 15th instant. There will be five courses of lectures on Co-operative Credit Agricultural Purchase and Sale, Distributive Co-operation, Industrial Co-operation and Co-operative Housing. The first two courses will be taken up this term by Messrs. V. L. Mehta, Managing Director, Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, and A. C. Desai, Ag: Asstt. Registrar, C.S.B.D.

Students who desire to take advantage of these Classes are requested to meet the lecturers at 3 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the office of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank, Sirdar Building, Apollo Street, Fort. The course consist of six weekly lectures each.

ALLEGED RIOTING

SWAMIS IN TROUBLE.

A sensational case of alleged rioting at Walkeshwar came up for hearing before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in which Swami Keshavanand, Desai and three Pathans and a Purdeshi are charged with rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and criminal trespass at the instance of Swami Shankarnath.

Mr. W. K. Mankar, police prosecutor with Messrs. P. N. Vijayakar, Gadkari and Kotwal, pleaders, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Balubhai T. Desai, pleader, defended the first accused Swami Kashavanand, while the other accused were represented by Messrs. Chatrapati, Upadhye and R. M. Desai, pleaders.

The prosecution alleged that the complainant Baba Shankarnath Balkram is a priest and owns an Ashram in Narayen Dabholkar Road, Walkeshwar. The accused No. 1 Swami Keshavanand was the Manager of the Ashram for the last five or six years Baba Shankarnath having left Bombay for Harbada. When the complainant came down to Bombay recently, he learnt that the affairs of the "Ashram" were in a bad condition, the servants were not paid for a long time and that there were other financial commitments made by the accused Swami Keshavanand. The complainant also came to know that Keshavanand was arrested on July 22 for committing an offence against the Insolvency Act and enlarged on bail by the Third Presidency Magistrate. The complainant, therefore, dispensed with the services of Keshavanand and took over the management. When the accused Keshavanand was released on July 22, he it is alleged, accompanied by accused Desai went to the "Ashram," tried to force an entry and demanded the delivery of the papers in the possession of the complainant. The complainant would neither allow entrance nor give delivery of the papers as he knew that many of the papers pertained to the "Ashram." Keshavanand then went to Gamdevi Police Station and lodged a complaint, but he was referred to the Magistrate. On the night of July 25, Swami Keshavanand and accused Desai, it is further alleged, engaged two taxis at Grant Road, engaged the services of the Pathan and Purdeshi hirelings the other accused in the case and drove to the "Ashram." Keshavanand and Desai demanded entry, but on refusal, they along with the hirelings started assaulting the inmates of the Ashram. It was alleged that one Magan Sangan was thrown out of the terrace by the assailants and Magan sustained severe injuries. An alarm was raised and police arrived on the scene and arrested some of the accused. In the meantime accused Desai seeing that matters were taking a serious turn drove in a motor car to the Gamdevi Road Police Station and informed the police that there was nothing. Deputy Inspector Haig MacKenna rushed with Desai to the scene of trouble and found that the police had already arrested some persons. Mr. MacKenna had the injured person removed to the hospital and made other investigations. In the meanwhile Desai made himself scarce. Later on when Mr. MacKenna reached the police station he got a phone message from Desai inquiring whether Keshavanand was arrested. Mr. MacKenna asked him to come to the police station immediately but it is alleged that for a couple of days Desai dodged the police.

After some evidence of witnesses was taken the case was adjourned.

RANG BODHECHU NATYA SAMAJ.

A PRESENTATION OF GOLD MEDAL.

To-morrow there will be a presentation of a gold medal to Mr. Raghuvir Sawkar of the Rang Bodhechhu Natya Samaji at the hands of Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla. Most of the Bombay theatre-going public have seen Mr. Sawkar and have admired his acting. This presentation will take place in the presence of several prominent citizens and will testify to the public appreciation of Mr Sawkar's histrionic and musical parts.

DEATH ON OPERATION TABLE.

NECESSARY SURGICAL OPERATION.

Another case of death on the operation table has occurred in Bombay, this time, in J. J. Hospital, in which Dr. Mulgaoker was the surgeon and Dr. F. G. DeSouza the anaesthetist. It appears a Hindu mill operative aged 27 years, was suffering from cancer and Dr. Mulgaoker thought an immediate operation was necessary. Soon after the chloroform was given, however, the patient showed signs of collapse and died on the table in spite of all the expert assistance. At the Coroner's inquest the jury recorded the verdict of death by heart failure and remarked that all the expert medical skill was given during the operation.

DR. DESOUZA'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. F. G. DeSouza, Anaesthetist, J. J. Hospital, said the deceased had a cancer in his tongue. Necessary treatment was given to him but finally it was discovered that a surgical operation was necessary. About two and a half weeks ago he was successfully operated on. On Thursday last at about 10-30 a.m. the patient was made ready for another operation and his heart and pulse were examined and were found quite fit to stand the operation. The operation could not be postponed although on account of the previous operation his general condition was weak. He had developed septic pneumonia but he was cured of that malady. Dr. Mulgaoker was in charge of the operation and witness was administering chloroform. Witness had two ounces of chloroform in readiness and administered to the patient about one ounce out of it. Witness' fingers were on the patient's pulse. During the course of operation the patient's pulse began to fail. Witness gave necessary warning to the surgeon and he stopped the operation. Everything possible was done to restore the pulse and the respiration. Artificial respiration was carried on for about half an hour but the patient died.

To the Court at the instance of the Police Surgeon:—I did not examine his lungs. This had been done by the Registrar. The patient coughed up blood during the operation. The pulse began to fail before the respiration."

NOT DEEPLY UNDER CHLOROFORM

Dr. Shamrao Ramrao Mulgaoker, F.R.C.S. (England) Honorary Surgeon, J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was first operated on the 9th July, the operation lasting for about 2½ hours. After the operation he developed broncho-pneumoni from the effects of which he recovered. There was a gap left between the left cheek and the tongue which prevented him from taking proper nourishment. In order to fill up the gap a "plastic" operation was deemed necessary and it was undertaken on Thursday. The patient's general condition was weak and a successful performance of his second operation would have materially assisted him in regaining strength, and as the operation itself would have been of a trifling nature, they undertook it. As far as witness knew, the deceased's heart and lungs were examined by the Registrar and the anaesthetist. Witness was sure that the deceased would have stood the operation as he was under his constant observation. During the course of the operation the anaesthetist reported that the patient's pulse was bad and witness at once stopped the operation and artificial respiration was restored to. All the measures to recover his pulse and respiration had been adopted but the patient died.

To the Court at the instance of the Police Surgeon. The pulse got half between 10 and 15 minutes after I began the operation. The patient was not very deeply under chloroform.

POLICE SURGEON SATISFIED WITH MEDICAL SKILL

Major C. V. Thornton, Police Surgeon, who made the *post mortem* examination said he found a beess cavity in the right lung. There was pus in it and a small amount of blood clot. The body was very emaciated. Death, in his opinion, was due to heart failure whilst under chloroform due to his general weak condition.

To the Court:—I am satisfied that expert medical skill had been given during the operation and I am sure that nothing more could have been done for the patient. In this particular operation there was no danger involved in an operation. And this particular operation was for the immediate benefits of the patient because without it the patient in my opinion would probably have died of starvation.

The jury returned a verdict of death by heart failure whilst under chloroform for a very necessary surgical operation. The jury were satisfied from the evidence that expert medical skill was given during the operation.

AMERICAN COTTON FUTURES.

FRIDAY'S CLOSING RATE.

A cable received from New York at 2 a. m. stated

Friday's closing rate +3

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

COLABA UNITED TROUNCED.

A massacre of innocents was the result of the meeting between the West Yorks "B" and the Colaba United on the Cooperage on Friday when the military men equalled this season's record score of seven goals without exciting a single reply. It was an ill omen for the United team when it had rained so heavily and though the Cooperage was not abounding in puddles it was hardly possible to play good football. For the opening thirty minutes the Colaba defence stood well failing only once through Collier but on resumption the Yorks added half dozen more. Collier bagged two more soon after the kick-off and Jones put in the fourth. Hood was responsible for the fifth while Collier had the lost two to his credit.

Teams were:—

West Yorks "B".—Young, Goodhall and Eckhart, Jones, Byrne and Whittaker, Rusby, Hallam, Collier, Collett and Hood.

Colaba United.—Kalujee, Gani and Balanna, Nathan Mahomed and Adam, Winder Ranjee, Wiswanath, Dadu and Krishna.

Referee.—Staff.-Sgt. Lowe.

TO-DAY'S CHARITY MATCH.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Royal Artillery.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

ESSENTIAL FOR SWARAJ

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

India has been doubly penalised. She was first disarmed completely. She has been all along denied military training and even the limited use of arms. She is thus emasculated. Her martial races are disappearing. Her martial spirit is strangled. And to-day, bureaucrats like Birkenhead who have the impertinence to say that no responsible Party in India is ready to shoulder the military burden of the country! Parties and people have been ready, but has the Government shown the requisite courage and justice to throw open higher military service for the sons of the soil? No! So how can she blame India for her unpreparedness, when she has kept her bound hand and foot? And how on earth, can the bureaucrats bring forward this baseless argument against India's getting Dominion status?

Leaving all controversy aside, the question of the Indianisation of the Army is very important to-day, and needs careful study, propaganda and popularisation. Dr. K. K. Dadachanji has made a special study of the subject, and has consented to deliver a series of lectures on "Swaraj and The Indianisation of the Army In Ten years." Mr. Jinnah, who takes a keen interest, is presiding, and Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will also speak. The first lecture comes off to-day at 6-30 p.m.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	0	15	9
Century	0	15	6
E. D. Sassoon	0	14	6
Elphinstone	0	14	6
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 in.:—			
Standard per lb.	1	4	3
Century per lb.	1	3	9
Hindustan per lb.	1	4	6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	4	6
Textile per lb.	1	4	6
Phoenix per lb.	1	4	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	3	0
Swan per lb.	1	3	9
Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	4	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203:			
Rachael per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	4	0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	4	0
Long Cloth × Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	4	6
Kohinoor per lb.	1	4	6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	3	9
Long Cloth Satin Calender 34/40:—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	4	0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	3	6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	3	0
David per lb.	1	2	6
Tata per lb.	1	2	3
Edward Mohar per lb.	1	2	6
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	2	0
Western Mill per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8, 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	4	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	0
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	5	3
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	0
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	8	0
Phoenix per piece	5	8	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	8	0
Pearl Pabaney 25 per piece	5	8	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	5	8	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	6	12	0
Bombay United per piece	6	4	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	5	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	5	12	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	9	11	0
Hindustan	9	12	0
Salita:—			
Century	1	2	6
Textile	1	3	9
Spring (Merchant)	1	3	9

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

DONALD CHARD BEATS WEDGE.

DICK MILLINGTON BEATEN.

The boxing tournament at the Excelsior last night by the B.E.S. Old Boy Boxing Club proved quite a success and a fairly large house witnessed a good evening's sport. The Parsi Boxing team put up a good fight against the B.E.S. Old Boys and though beaten in the end, was by no means disgraced. The special contest between Dick Millington and Michael Lobo served as a tit-bit, but the former, though easily the cleverer boxer, overdid it with the result that Lobo was able to forge ahead. Donald Chard won his bout against Pte. Wedge fairly conclusively. This was the best fight of the evening and provided real exitement. Chard was the better boxer but Wedge was tough beyond measure, and time and again survived smashing rights to the jaw. The only jarring note of the evening came when C. Merchant was disqualified for pushing Ralph Martin. Much depended upon this fight and it would have been far wiser if the referee had not taken such drastic measures. As it happened however it certainly appeared as though Martin was a worse offender and it was amusing to see him protest against his treatment.

H. CUTLER AND F. C. BILLIMORIA DRAW.

This was a four round contest which was one of the best of the evening. Cutler started well and scored in the first two rounds; but Billimoria came up strongly in the third and fourth rounds and levelled up matters with heavy lefts followed by rights. With more sparring practice Billimoria should prove the best Parsi boxer.

DENZIL MARTIN WINS.

E. Bisney of the Parsi Team proved to be no match for Denzil Martin who had it all as he wished in four rounds. The loser however fought back pluckily and earned a hearty round of applause.

ALEX COX GIVES IN.

The Parsi Club drew level winning this contest, Alex Cox retiring in the second round to F. Merchant. So far as the fight went, it was good. Cox showed a good defence and now and then flashed in a stabbing right. Merchant was warned for boring, his offence being glaring when compared with that of his brother which caused the latter's disqualification.

MICHAEL LOBO BEATS DICK MILLINGTON.

Millington started cleverly and by means of smart ducks and bodywork mingled with occasional rights, led easily in the first round. Egged on by thoughtless remarks from a section of the house, however, he settled down to gallery play which gave Lobo the opportunity of landding several heavy blows. In the third round Lobo blackened Millington's eye which seemed to steady him, but he could not make up arrears and had toave the ring beaten after four rounds.

R. S. OOMRIGAR and AMOS JARMAN DRAW.

A draw was the result of this snappy little four rounder, both men working hard throughout.

CARTER BEATS R. SHAER.

The B. E. S. Club took the lead when Carter outpointed R. Shaer. There was little boxing and as much of it as there was it was done by Carter. Sshar however stuck to his guns and proved to be a plucky loser.

RALPH MARTIN WINS.

This was to be a deciding fight. If Merchant succeeded then the match between the two clubs would result in a draw. If, however, Carter prevailed, the B. E. S. Club would win by two events. The contest was very even for two rounds, both men giving as much as they received. Ralph Martin was especially conspicuous for his time-honoured stunt of hitting after a break-away. Both men were warned, and in the third round the referee awarded the fight to Martin.

DONALD CHARD WINS.

The six round special contest between these two well-known light-weights was billed as the star fight of the evening. Chard boxed consistently throughout and always kept ahead.

In the last two rounds however he reched too much on his right whereas a hard left would have given him the desired opening. Wedge made clever use of his head which appeared to pass unnoticed. When Chard attempted to foil him and to protect himself, he was warned for holding. Wedge's seconds showed very "bad form" by their loud voiced remarks. Wedge proved to be exceedingly tough and though prove gy on one or two occasions rallied wonderfully. Chard won after six hard fought rounds.

Referee.—R. Goldrich Judges.—

The officials were:—

Capt. C. M. Flanders and W. Fox, Esq., Time-keeper G. L. Chard, Esq; M. C. Sgt.-Major W. H. Edgate; Medical Officer—Dr. W. G. Forde.

A Jaito message of August 6, says:—

The Akalis completed 101 Akhand Paths to-day before a huge congregation that had assembled from all parts of the Punjab. Sardar Tara Singh, M.L.C., was present with other Sikh leaders till the close of the ceremony.—A.P.

It is understood the last session of the present Burma Legislative Council will commence on the 21st September.—A. P.

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S SALARY

RAISED BY BOMBAY COUNCIL

TRIBUTE TO SIR SURENDRANATH

(By our Special Representative.)

POONA, Aug. 7.

The discussion to-day in the Council was dull and monotonous. First part of the day was devoted to the discussion of a grant to the Government Solicitor and Public Prosecutor to bring his salary to Rs. 3,000 per month. No serious opposition was raised to this suggestion, Mr. Surve merely saying that an Indian should be appointed to the post. The most curious speech was made by Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed, who, as usual, faced both ways. His suggestion was that Government should go to a cheapjack for their legal work rather than to a first class man. He then damned the proposal by bringing a number of arguments against it and sat down by saying that he supported the grant. There was, of course, nothing unusual in this attitude of his, and the Council is accustomed to it. In the end, the Council agreed to the salary being raised. The Council passed a resolution of condolence on the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee. No speeches were made except by the mover and the others contented themselves by saying that they associated themselves with the mover and the resolution was passed in silence.

Mr. Jadhav had brought forward a resolution for appointing a Demonstrator in Biology in the Karnatak College, Dharwar. This found general support except from Mr. Rafiuddin, who wanted a professor of Arabic and also Urdu before he could find himself in a mood to touch biology. This opposition rather unnerved the Minister, Mr. Jadhav, and he said he was not going to press the matter against the wishes of the House. The result was when the question was put to vote the whole House voted for it except Mr. Jadhav and his colleague. The motion was thus carried.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolan presiding. Sir M. Hayward moved, "This Council recommends that the salary of the Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor Bombay be raised from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem."

Sir M. Hayward said the present salary was fixed 50 years ago and was a retaining fee and the Solicitor then had ample time for private practice. He was also Public Prosecutor for which post he got Rs. 500 more. But the work had now increased and he was left no time to do any private work. He was working the whole day and also on Sundays and holidays and his office expenses had gone up considerably. His civil and consultative work had increased much upon all departments. The sessions cases in High Court had gone up from the average of 51 in 1916/21 to 88 in 1921/24 and in 1923 there were 90 cases occupying 120 days in the year. The Solicitor had also to do much other work connected with various other departments. His total salary, including other allowances, reached about Rs. 4,000. Government had fixed the salary so that they could engage the services of a leading solicitor and other leading solicitors would not care to look at the sum. They knew that the fees of lawyers in the High Court had gone up much and Government now found difficulty in getting a competent lawyer to sit on the High Court Bench. In Bengal the Solicitor was paid about Rs. 5,000 per month.

BENGAL AND BOMBAY.

Mr. A. N. Surve said in Bengal they had an Indian acting as Solicitor to Government. In Bombay there was an Indian acting Chief Justice and the Advocate General was also an Indian. He wanted an Indian to be appointed. If the question were left to the next budget sessions they might be able to make up their minds.

Mr. Dadabhai, opposing, said the Solicitor was making altogether about Rs. 4,500 per month and he was allowed private practice also. The fact of his being a Government Solicitor brought him a large private income as in the case of the Advocate General, and he did not think the case of Bengal applied to Bombay.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, opposing, said many firms could be found in Bombay to do the work of Government Solicitor. The pay of a High Court Judge was also about Rs. 4,000 and certainly that work was more important than that of the Government Solicitor. The prestige of being Government Solicitors brought the firm indirectly a large practice and he thus benefitted through his posttion.

Mr. K. W. Barlee said in Bengal the Government Solicitor was a full-time officer, which was not the case here and yet he was working on holidays and Sundays. He did not think that Indian firms charged less fees than European and the Government Solicitor found no time to do private work.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed asked whether it was necessary for Government to go to a first class firm and whether a second class firm would not do. He did not think the Solicitor to Government was the very best criminal lawyer in Bombay. All the same he supported Sir Maurice.

Sir M. Hayward deprecated the suggestion that a presidency whose annual expenditure rose to 14 crores should have its work done by a second class firm of solicitors. The Public Prosecutor was as good a criminal lawyer in Bombay as

(Continued on page 10)

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1925.

FOUNDATIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

For the average Englishman it is a favourite pose, if not a childish fantasy, to declare that his ancestors went out in the world not knowing anything or intending anything and, as if in a fit of absent-mindedness, created an empire. Though Seeley gave the theory some scholarly vogue, the deliberate circulation of the fallacy, whatever else it does, makes the Englishman himself blind to real issues and negligent of his own enduring interests. Those who think that sovereignty was created so easily in the past, are likely to belittle the responsibility for its maintenance in the present. The conception is dear to the noble order of imperial bounders. Of this order is Lord Birkenhead who, swollen with the intellectual disdain even of his own colleagues and the ignorance of history, talks smugly of swords. If he had the leisure and the humility to make a study of the true story of the expansion of England as analysed by Seeley, he would find that the swords that conquered India were not the swords wielded by Englishmen. The Englishman has prospered, because he was trusted as an ally, he was respected as an employer and he was accepted as a sovereign. But in each one of these processes from every section of the community in India, from the Indian princes, the zemindars, the Indian soldiers, the petty traders and from every class according to their needs and condition, there has been extended to the Englishman a confidence, which has been really the foundation of British rule in India. The soulful sermons of trust in British integrity by public men like Dadabhai Naoroji relate the same story as the one which Mahatma Gandhi propounded in his own way when he said that British rule in India exists because every section of the population in India extends its co-operation to it. It is rule by assent and the moment that co-operation is withdrawn, it would crumble to pieces. The appeals for unity in the country veered round the same fundamental truth as the unholy glee in Anglo-Indian conclaves at every visible manifestation of disunity and distrust between one section and another. The Englishman is apt to imagine that what came to him by fluke may be kept by drift; but his forbears built it on the foundations of trust and he must return it to safeguard his claims. The corruptions of the beginning were endured because of the hope of Indians that justice would ensue in the fulness of time.

We have deprecated the method of violent revolution to cure the evils from which India is suffering,—the revolution which would mean a sudden and wholesale withdrawal of this confidence without something definite to replace the administrative machinery. We believe that the most expedient solution of the Indian problem is a great bargain between England and India, in which the terms of settlement, involving a suitable and honourable compromise, will provide, for, amongst other things, an avoidance of misunderstanding or conflicts between the two races, and which would promote their peaceful co-existence as free nations. If this is going to be the line most advantageous for India, then every activity or expression, which pushes such a settlement further off, or makes it difficult, is opposed to the real good not only of the Indian but of the Englishman. The familiar conception of the Englishman in India makes certain things tolerable both for him and for the population and whatever the feelings of the people may be, when the disillusionment comes suddenly, the Englishman himself will be in a seriously uncomfortable position when he realises that through petty ways and crookedness, the English administrator in India has shown up the Englishman in the eyes of the people, rightly or wrongly, as the harbinger of exploitation and upholder of a system of concealed-slavery, both political and economic. India and all it means to England may be lost whenever such a feeling progressively spreads and one of the tests by which Government's work in this country should be judged, ought to be whether on the whole it is calculated to advance that faith with its multiple vehicle in the heart of the community, which is the foundation of the empire. What has been built up painfully and consciously, and not as a matter of accident, on solid trust can be destroyed by levity and injustice which breed alienation. It is, therefore, an irony that Lord Reading's administration, which opened with the trumpet-call of justice, has done more to destroy the confidence of the average Indian in the integrity and statesmanship of British administration in India than Government's activity at any other time in the past. In regard to reforms the professions have not been followed by performance and the deliberate wishes of the Assembly have not been carried out in any single material instance. In administrative extravagance, the Lee loot has created, at a time of depression of trade and short rations everywhere in India and everywhere in the world, an unequalled example of arbitrary appropriation. The distress of industry and the evil of unemployment do not appear to have reached the holy sanctum of Lord Reading's Council. The grinding poverty, the continued and serious ill-health and insanitation of the masses are not seriously looked into or remedied. The phenomenon of over-taxation with its invisible corroding effect on the physique and the mind of the population is to be continued, but an investigation must be held into the means and machinery for increasing the burdens of the people! In the region of the army, in the matter of railways, on the question of stores and with regard to Indianisation generally, the progress marked is negative. The demand for a sound currency is met with sardonic laughter from Sir Basil Blackett, who has not only shifted the date of enquiry by twelve months, but used the intervening period to consolidate a nefarious scheme of high exchange deleterious to industry and capable of untold and continuous harm to the agricultural producer. The great war is now almost a thing of the dead past, but India has to pay more for the gift of unpopular government today, taking provincial and imperial charges together, than she ever did before. The field of exploitation is open not only for the Englishman, but for every nation in the world to the exclusion of the Indian. Racial discriminations stalk abroad in many places where they ought not to exist. Financial mishandling, which would make the man in the street feel that he has been cheated about his daily coin, is not calculated to improve the atmosphere, in which a mutually honourable bargain can be struck by accredited representatives of England and India.

We have not the slightest hesitation in saying that those who built up the empire—the Lawrences, the Malcolms and the Elphinstones—would, if they saw it, be aghast at the prodigal disservice to England's name and cause, which is being done by small men with small minds. Behind the visible armies which were marching, was the faith of good companionship and honest dealings and of scrupulous justice as between man and man. In estimating the strength of England in India, it has become too common a habit to estimate the army and its potential mobility increased by improved means of transit and communications, while the human factor is ignored. But we feel that it is the human factor which counts and which is responsible for the edifice of which Englishmen are proud. If they looked below the edifice and tested its bottom, they would find that the foundations were laid not in blood or in greed, but in trust and in justice, and these foundations are undermined by their own hand. Some of these foundations are deliberately pulled out without regard to the burden, which they have to bear, by unwise men jockeyed into high positions. These men are doing what is bad for England, but they are also doing something which is positively pernicious for India. They are creating fanaticism on either side and race-fissures, which make an honourable settlement difficult, if not impossible. Such men are common enemies of both races and since our Anglo-Indian contemporaries always take an occasion to deal with radical Indian politicians from this point of view of common welfare and peace, we think it is right to return the courtesy and show up those who in our opinion are using the axe of short-sighted intolerance and perverse pettiness to cut down the very branch on which they are sitting. It is possible that the Englishman feels after the great war a renewed confidence in his prowess. It is possible that he is convinced of the internal dissensions and disunity in India, which appear insuperable. But is he wise in deliberately increasing the burdens and obligations of his task ten-fold and hundred-fold by destroying the sympathy, the hope, the co-operation, and, to use the political language, the assent of various sections and classes of the ruled? Let them judge themselves who would judge others.

MOSUL.

The report of the Mosul Boundary Commission is what we had expected it to be. Constituted as is the League of Nations—by whom the Commission was appointed—the finding was bound to be what it is—namely, an attempt to save the face of Britain, the dominant Power in the League, while ungrudgingly recognising the indefeasible claim of Turkey to Mosul Vilayet. The question of Mosul Vilayet had, it will be remembered, been reserved for "friendly agreement" between Great Britain and Turkey and, failing that, for decision by the League of Nations. The dispute came up in September last year before the League of Nations Council which appointed a Commission consisting of Colonel de Paulis of the Belgian Army, Count Teleki, Ex-Prime Minister of Hungary, and M. de Wirsen, a Swedish Ambassador, for settlement. The Turks have laid claim to the whole of the Mosul Vilayet on ethnical, geographical and historical grounds, claiming as Turks its 450,000 Kurdish inhabitants. The utmost limit of British concession was a rectification of the frontier by which Turkey would obtain about one-third of the Vilayet in return for the transfer to Iraq of three districts inhabited chiefly by Assyrian Christians. In all material points, it is evident, the Commission has virtually accepted the contentions of Turkey, though it has, in order not to offend Britain fought shy of the logical inference from its own findings and has made recommendatitons which are inconsistent with them. How weak was the British case—if the desire of Britain to control the oil resources of Mosul be dignified by that term—had already been shown by the Note of Protest sent by Turkey to the Council of the League against the alleged terrorism practised on the pro-Turk population of Iraq during and after the investigations of the Commission. The British Government practically admitted this reign of terror by explaining that extraordinary steps were taken in the interests of "Law and Order" and to pacify the people agitated by the investigations of the Commission. And the weakness of the case is completely exposed by the findings of the Commission, despite the tortuous attempt made by the latter to strengthen it. The Commission considers that "important arguments of economic and geographical nature and also the sentiments of the majority of the inhabitants are in favour of union with Iraq." Yet it nullifies these arguments by its damning admission that "from a strictly legal standpoint the country must be regarded as an integral part of Turkey." We can understand its emphasis on the fact that "confusion over the disputed territory is so great that purely racial considerations cannot be taken into account" because the the Turco-Kurdish population being in a majority the racial argument goes in favour of Turkey. So far as the wishes of the people are concerned it is significant that they are not averse to be reunited to Turkey. The Commission was, of course, expected to register the view of the Mandatory Power, but it has been compelled to find that in the absence of the mandate the population would have favoured return to Turkey. But the most potent argument in favour of Turkey is the considered view of the Commission that "in the event of the control of the League terminating on the expiry of the four years' Anglo-Iraq treaty it would be advantageous for the territory to remain under Turkish sovereignty, whose internal and external conditions of security are incomparably more stable than those of Iraq." This should settle the issue in support of the Turkish claim in the view of all right-thinking men. For Britain's mandate was imposed on the people of Iraq, including those of Mosul, without consulting their wishes and, therefore, in violation of the League's Covenant. While British bayonets hold it, its people cannot in the nature of things express their true feelings about the Mandatory Power. But that in spite of their not being free to express their feelings, they are declared by a partisan Commission to be in favour of return to Turkey, if there is no mandate, brings into relief the righteousness of Turkish claim to the Vilayet.

Notes of the Day.

C. P. Says No.

The refusal of ministerships by the C. P. Swarajists indicates that the country cannot be settled by cajolery on the spot or intimidation from six thousand miles over the seas. It settles a knotty situation, because the hope of a breach in the ranks of the Swarajists has been disappointed. The bureaucracy has, in commercial parlance, nothing to sell and the Swarajists have nothing to buy; hence a severance, to be followed by the abolition of the Transferred Departments. If the Governor had any sense of propriety or loyalty to constitutional usage, he could have dissolved the Council and ordered an election, but he did not scruple to invite the Councillors to violate their pledge. What is the result? The people are, in Mothew Arnold's graphic phrase, wandering between two worlds—one dead, the other powerless to be born. If the position in the C. P. had been universalised, the bureaucracy would have long ago dragged the carcase of diarchy from off the stage. The next attempt should be patiently to prepare for the elections next year. If the Swarajists are active, there is no reason why they should not succeed and obtain a general chance for their policy. The C. P. deadlock is over and the Swarajists have refused to meet the wishes, of patrons who wanted them to dishonour their pledge.

Research In Sind.

The Bombay Legislative Council spent a whole day in discussing the Government motion for the grant of Rs. 236,826 for research work in connection with the Lloyd Barrage. Dr. Harold Mann having been specially coopted a member to induce the Council to sanction the grant. There will, of course, be general agreement that there cannot be too much money spent on research work for the improvement of agriculture. But the guardians of the public purse have to see that the research is of such a kind as is likely to attain its object. Despite the strong advocacy of Dr. Mann we feel that a conclusive case was not made out for the immediate sanction of the grant and that the Council gave its decision without due consideration. Now, however, that the grant has been sanctioned, the Council should see that the money is not wasted in importing "experts" from abroad but that full scope is given to indigenous talent, which is not lacking, in the conduct of this research work.

Death on the Operation Table.

We have to record another death on the operation table after the administration of chloroform in J. J. Hospital on Thursday last and the question arises: Is there nothing in the world to prevent such fatal cases? Only last month or so, two patients died soon after an injection, one on the operation table, and the death that occurred on Thursday in the presence of an eminent surgeon like Dr. Mulgaoker again raises the question whether there is any possibility of averting such tragedies in the future. The Coroner made an exhaustive enquiry on Friday and even requisitioned the services of the Police Surgeon to guide him in the enquiry. We have no doubt that Dr. Mulgaoker and his staff did all that they humanly could do to avert the fatality and we have to agree with the jury's remark that expert medical skill was given during the operation; but we think the time has come for medical practitioners of eminence and experience to enlighten the lay public who are becoming nervous of the fate of patients on the operation table, and to assure them that it is possible to avert calamities by due precautions. Although we do not wish to refer to this particular case that occurred at the J. J. Hospital we are constrained to observe that in administering anaesthetic, whether local or general, certain signs or symptoms are to be observed by the man who is responsible. It is an admitted fact that no person dies of disease, drugging or narcotic without showing pre-monitory signs of danger and if proper precautions are taken and symptoms which precede the danger signal or death are minutely observed, it is reasonable to expect that a large number of risks on the operation tables on account of local or general anaesthetic, could be forestalled. Of course there are very exceptional cases when without showing the premonitory signs patients give way. We, however, feel that the doctor who administers narcotics should be on the look out for adverse symptoms and be always ready to counter-act them.

Worli Kolis' Grievance.

At the public meeting held on Thursday a resolution was passed disapproving the Worli-Koliwada scheme of the Improvement Trust which will dishouse 2000 fishermen and deprive them of their ancestral trade of fishing. The improvement Trust has offered the Kolis alternative sites which are hardly suitable for their purpose and which will not compensate them for the loss that they will sustain by the practical destruction of the village which has been in existence for four hundred years. The resolution passed by the public meeting urges the Bombay City Improvement Trust and the Government of Bombay "either to abandon the scheme altogether or so to modify it as will retain to the fishermen their dwelling places and means of carrying on their trade undisturbed and will otherwise involve a minimum of interference with the economic life of the village." The demand is both reasonable and fair and we trust that it will be conceded by the authorities concerned, especially as there are no overwhelming considerations of public need or welfare justifying a heavy sacrifice on the part of an industrious section of the city's population.

COAL SUBSIDY QUESTION

RESENTMENT AT PREMIER'S REMARKS

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug 6.

The House of Commons was crowded and presented an animated appearance when Mr. Baldwin moved a supplementary estimate of ten millions for "subvention in aid of wages in the coalmining industry" amid the Labour cries of "No; of profits." Mr. Baldwin said that there was no means of avoiding the strike without a temporary government help. He was still convinced that Government took the right and wise course. He had been called a coward. "Well, it is much easier to be rattled into fight than rattled into peace. (Cheers). We were confronted with the great alliance of the Trade Unionists who had the power and will (labourite cheers). to inflict an enormous and irreparable damage to the country." (Ministerial cheers).

Mr. Baldwin, amid the labourite cries of dissent and ministerial cheers, said that there was apparently a deliberate and avowed policy of stoppage regardless of suffering. He was not aware if that policy was endorsed by the whole of the Labour Party. If that was so he did not see how a constitutional Government could live.

He had secured, at a price, immensely valuable respite. He had done his utmost during the past year or two to secure industrial peace. but if we are again confronted with such a challenge "let me just say that no minority in a free country has ever yet coerced the whole community. (Cheers and Labourite cries of "the coalowners!"). I am convinced that if the time comes when a community must protect itself with the full strength of the Government behind it, the community will do so and the response of the community will astonish the forces of anarchy all over the world. (Ministerial cheers and angry Labour cries). I say this merely as a warning and I know I am stating the deep, fundamental and widespread belief of the vast majority of the great free people of this country."

NATIONAL CONTROL OF MINES.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald regretted very deeply Mr. Baldwin's closing sentences and declaimed that anarchy never occurred in any state unless it was conditioned by a feeble reactionary Government. He asserted that the public opinion was united in a most extraordinary manner against the coalowners for posting notices. The Trade Unions had to prepare their own defence and their extraordinary manifestation of industrial will was fully justified. Mr. Macdonald admitted that the situation last Thursday could only have been met by a subsidy though he rejected the subsidy in principle. He believed an enquiry would find the national control of the mines essential.

Mr. Lloyd George, who was subjected to many interruptions and ironical laughter from the Labour back benches, declared that the bargain was practically nationalisation with Government guarantee but without control. Mr. Baldwin had been driven to it by he threats of the advocates of direct action. The democracy was doomed if it surrendered to the compulsion of a minority.

Mr. Robert Smillie referring to the conditions of the countries with which the British coal competed, said that there was money invested in coalmines in India in which conditions were similar to those which existed in Britain a century ago. There would be a revolution in Britain if the miners were forced down to such a position.

Sir Robert Horne expressed an opnion that a subsidy could not meet the difficulties which arose out of the condition of the industries of the world which Government could not control. If people were led to believe that they could live upon subsidies, their plight next May would be worse than to-day.

SURRENDER TO FORCE.

Col. John Gretton declared that the Conservatives were alarmed at the surrender to the force. Government's action would strengthen the position of the communists and the extremists within the Trade Unions. He hoped for a Government assurance that their policy would not be one of subsidies.

Mr. Clynes said that the Premier's speech cast unwarrantable asparsions on workers who had their backs to the wall. The Miners would have been craven cowards if they had not resisted these wage reductions. The rest of the workers would have been unworthy of the name of comrades if they had not stood behind them (Labour cheers).

Mr. Churchill replying to the debate said it was agreed the settlement was not final but a breathing space had been secured in the hope that the community might be spared a conflict. The subsidy might amount to fifteen millions; they must ensure that the time was well spent and the sacrifice of money not made without achieving an effective advantage. Nobody liked a subsidy but fewer would have liked a general stoppage. The Government's decision was, therefore, in the best interests of the public. He had not provided for a subsidy in the budget; nor did he propose any new taxation. The matter could be considered when the next budget was framed.

The miners' wages had not been raised above the prewar figure to the extent of other less dangerous occupations. The Government declined to discern in the miners' resistance any wish to challenge the state." (Labour cheers). There was a challenge from the forces deliberately working to promote discontent. It would be a great mistake to identify the masses of fellow-countrymen with those forces which were inspired by foreign propaganda (cheers) Parliament must also be protected from the threat of the trade unions. It must not be supposed that because Government worked for peace, it was incapable of defending a great institution.

A section of the Liberals challenged division on one of the supplementary estimates which was adopted by 351 votes to 16.—Reuter.

SWEATED IMPORTS

MUST BE BANNED

A LABOUR RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The report of the Joint Committee of the Parliamentary Labour party and National Executive Committee of the Labour party appointed to investigate the problem of sweated imports has been completed. It is understood that it recommends banning of all imports produced abroad under sweated conditions, holding that these should be treated identically with the foreign prison-made articles or British copyright books printed abroad. Their importation should be made illegal.—Reuter.

FRANCO-DRUSE SCUFFLE IN SYRIA.

LONDON. Aug. 7.

Jerusalem.—It is reported from Amman that during the recent Franco-Druse engagement in Syria Druses captured several guns which enabled them to take Seida, the Capital of Jebel Druses. The French retired to Rzraa losing a number of killed and wounded. The reverse has spread consternation in Derra Druses are reported to have captured a hundred camels laden with ammunition and provisions.—Reuter.

CAPTURE OF SUEIDA CONFIRMED.

JERUSALEM, Aug. 7.

It is reported from Amman that on the occasion of the capture of Sueida. Druses captured several tanks and machine-guns and brought down several aeroplanes. The French have evacuated southern Hauran.—Reuter.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

"Le Matin" understands that the Government has received confirmation of the capture of Sueida.—Reuter.

FRENCH OWN DEFEAT.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

Announcing his departure for London on 10th September. M. Briand emphasised that his conferences with Mr. Chamberlain would be limited to the Security Pact and would in no way include the debts. M. Briand admitted the French defeat in Syria which, according to the brief reports, could be attributed to Druses' surprising the French column. He did not believed that the situation was dangerous. General Sarrail was having adequate forces at his disposal.—Reuter.

STINNES RECONSTRUCTION.

SURPLUS OF ASSETS OVER LIABILITIES.

BERLIN. Aug. 7.

The reconstruction of the Stinnes concern the final aim of which is to revert to the original business of the late Hugo Stinnes namely, coaltrading and working the Stinnes mines in West Germany is only slowly progressing owing to the all round fall of the Stock Exchange quotations of mining and industrial shares and difficulty of selling the Stinnes shares *en bloc* to one holder to avoid weakening of the market by throwing them on the Stock Exchange. Stinnes obligations are now stated to total 180 million marks, of which 40 million have already been paid off by the sales of some of Stinnes' property. It is calculated that there will still be a surplus of assets over the liabilities, if the entire Stinnes' property is regarded as an asset. Negotiations are proceeding for the sale of the Hugo Stinnes Riebeck mining and oil works. Prospects of disposing of the Stinnes' fleet of a quarter million tons are apparently very small. Plans are now being discussed for the formation of a new company to take over the fleet at a price of 25 million marks.—Reuter's Special.

REPORT STAGE AGREED TO.

CONDITION IN CHINA AND INDIA SHAMEFUL.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The House of Commons agreed to the report stage of the Coal subvention after a few speeches by Labour members. Mr. Saklatvala contended that if the profits of the British coal industry could be restricted in order to preserve wages, same thing ought to be applied to the British mine-owners in South Africa, China and India so that wages in those areas could not be reduced to a minimum and react on British wages. Mr. Purcell declared that the conditions of the coal industry in China and India were shameful. Messrs. Bromley and Purcell both denounced what they described as threats made yesterday with regard to what would happen if the Trade Unions supported the miners again, and declared that no threats would prevent them from again supporting their comrades, if necessary, to secure fair conditions.—Reuter.

MOSUL BOUNDARY REPORT.

COMMISSION AGAINST PARTITION.

TURKEY'S LEGAL CLAIM ADMITTED.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The report is issued of the Mosul Boundary Commission.

It recommends that the territory should not be partitioned and considers that imporant arguments of economic and geographical nature and also sentiments of the majority of the inhabitants are in favour of union with Iraq subject to the territory remaining under the control of the League of Nations for 25 years, regard being paid to the Kurdish wishes respecting political and juridical administration and control of education in their territory. In the event of the control of the League terminating on the expiry of the four years' Anglo-Iraq treaty, it would be advantageous for the territory to remain under Turkish sovereignty, whose internal and external conditions of security are incomparably more stable than those of Iraq At any rate, Iraq should retain the Diala region for irrigation purposes.

The Commission recommends that if partition be decided upon the frontier should approximately follow the Lesser Zab.

The final decision has been left to the League of Nations, though the opinion is recorded that whatever Power may hold sovereignty over the territory, it is essential that commercial outlets must be secured for that Power.

BREAKING HISTORICAL LINKS.

The final recommendations are preceded by detailed statements of reasons leading up to them. The Commission lays down its opinion that the confusion over the disputed territory is so great that purely racial considerations cannot be taken into account. Moreover, any frontier is bound to break the historical links, though from a strictly legal standpoint the country must be regarded as an integral part of Turkey until she renounces her rights to Iraq having only a moral claim. The Commission pays a tribute to the progress which can be attributed to British assistance. The Commission expresses the opinion that the majority of the population favoured union with Iraq, relying on the League's continued control; otherwise it would have favoured return to Turkey.—Reuter.

TURKISH CASE.

CABINET PREPARING MEMORANDUM.

CONSTANTINOPLE. Aug. 7.

The Cabinet, it is reported, held a twelve-hour sitting when it discussed the Mosul Report. The Cabinet is preparing a special memorandum of the Turkish case in which, it is understood, Turkey will put forth her claim for Mosul area on the ground that the Turco-Kurdish population in that area is in majority. The document will also explain the Turkish viewpoint with regard to the other forms of Government which might be applied to Mosul.—Reuter.

TURKEY AND MOSUL COMMISSION.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent gives currency to the explanation that the mysterious Turkish Government's delay in acknowledging the receipt of the Mosul Commission's report from Geneva is due to the League Secretariat's rejection of the Turkish request to include a special section representing the Turkish standpoint in the Commission's report. The Turks are very much annoyed at this and it is alleged that they will acknowledge the report when the Turkish case is embodied and the Turkish Red book is ready for simultaneous publication.—Reuter.

IRAQ'S REGENCY.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Emir Zaid, youngest son of the ex-King Hussain has left London via Trieste for Alexandria whence he will proceed to Cyprus to visit his parents.

It is confirmed that Amir Zaid, brother of King Feisul, has now decided to accept Feisul's invitation to act as Regent during Feisul's absence in Europe for reasons of health. It is expected that he will reach Bagdad in three weeks.—Reuter.

HAJIS' RETURN.

WELCOME BY DELHI MUSLIMS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Aug. 6.

Maulanas Abdul Halim Siddiqi, Mohammad Irfan, Mohammad Shafi Daudi, Waji Ahmad, Qamar Ahmad and Hafiz Mohammad Osman returned successful from their Holy journey and reached Delhi to-day. Delhi Muslims crowded in great numbers at the Railway Station and anxiously awaited the arrival of their honourable guests who were conveyed to Jamiat-ul-Ulama Hind office.

Later, the Hajis went to the Comrade office, where they were invited by Maulana Mohammad Ali

NO TRUTH IN ALARMIST RUMOURS.

DELHI, August 6.

A large number of Haj pilgrims who arrived at Karachi by the s.s. "Jehangir" reached Delhi this morning and were accorded a grand reception at the railway station by prominent Muslims of Delhi led by Moulana Mohamed Ali. The pilgrim party included Moulanas Mohamed Shafee, M.L.A., Abdul Halim Siddique, representattive of the Jamaitul Ulema, Mohamed Ahmad, representative from Bihar, Hafiz Mohammed Oosman, representative of the United Provinces Khilafat Committee and Qumar Ahmad, joint Editor of "Khilafat," a daily.

CONDITIONS IN THE HEDJAZ.

Interviewed by a press representative Moulana Mohammed Shafee stated that he and his co-pilgrims had a comfortable journey to and from the Hedjaz and that they saw nothing to justify the alarmist rumours that were current in India about the risks to be encountered during the journey. The journey, he said, was safer than what it would be in India under similar circumstances. The Bedouins between Rabigh and Mecca who were supposed to be very cruel to pilgrims were as tame as anybody could expect. In the name of 'baksheesh' they used to extort money from pilgrims but now they appear to be so much afraid of the present Government that they would not approach the pilgrims even for 'baksheesh.' The pilgrims saw no traces of war anywhere in the country through which they passed.

Moulana Mohamed Shafee said that his experience of the pilgrimage showed that there was no justification for the measure recently enacted in the Central Legislature (Indian Merchant Shipping Amendment Act 1924.) This measure was intended to prevent destitution among the pilgrims but it had failed to achieve its objects. He thought that some other legislative remedies would be required and in this connection he intended to bring a Bill before the next winter session of the Central Legislature.

POPULARITY OF IBN SAUD.

He was very much impressed with the present administration of the country under Sultan Ibn Saud. He had interviewed several officials of Ibn Saud's Government and he was pleased to find that the judicial and jail administration of the Hedjaz had considerably improved and there was freedom of thought and speech which did not exist under the Sheriff Hussain's Government. Those people who were hostile to Ibn Saud's Government themselves admitted that they were better treated and their movements were in no way restricted.

The whole of Arabia was grateful to the Indian pilgrims. In all there were about 2,500 pilgrims from India and about a lakh from Najd which is 36 days' journey from Mecca on camelback.—A. P.

PILGRIMS ARRIVE IN BOMBAY.

The Namazee Company's "Gurgistan" reached Bombay yesterday (Friday) morning and at 12-30 landed 256 pilgrims mostly Bukharis. Over 617 pilgrims were landed at Karachi. Maulana Shaukat Ali, Maulana Masud Ali Nadvi and all the Khilafat workers and Khilafat volunteers offered them most enthusiastic welcome. Shouts of "Allah-o-Akbar" greeted them as soon as they came within hearing distance which was sresponded by the pilgrims.

As it was raining heavy, the Central Khilafat Committee provided victorias and baggage carts to take them to "Musafirkhanas" which were made ready to receive them. Seth Bachuali provided iced water and light refreshments at the docks. Railway facilities are being asked for return journey hove. Pilgrims looked well and spoke highly of all the arrangements for Haj.

Turner Morrison's "Jehangir" with the same number of pilgrims was expected at 2 p.m., but did not reach in time to berth in the docks. It will land pilgrims early to-day.

Over 800 pilgrims landed at Karachi. Maulanas Shafi Dawoodi, Irfan, Abdulalim, Qamaruahmed, Sheikh Abdulmajid, Hafiz Usman, and Wajihahmed landed at Karachi and proceeded next day to Delhi, reaching there on the 6th.

STEVENSON SCHEME.

IMMEDIATE MODIFICATION URGED

RUBBER MANUFACTURERS' MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Aug. 7.

A manifesto signed by fourteen rubber manufacturing firms has been issued. It urges Government to consider immediate modification of the Stevenson restriction scheme. It estimates that at present less than four months' world consumption of rubber is in stock, while it is generally acknowledged that the normal stocks are eight months' consumption. The Stevenson scheme provides for extra release of the maximum of 80,000 tons a year, which is equivalent to only two months supply at the present rate of consumption. Unless the scheme is modified, the result will be growing acute shortage of supplies for few years which will be naturally, gradually, terminated by great supplies from the countries outside the Empire from the estates financed by foreign interests.—Reuter's Special.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

PUNJAB COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has recommended the following names for the presidentship of the Cawnpore Congress to be held in December:—Dr. Ansari, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S TOUR.

COLLECTION OF FUNDS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta, and Mr. Manilal Kothari returned here this morning from Berhampur. During Mahatma's visit to Azimganaj, Zeaganj and Berhampur over Rs. 20,000 in cash and about one hundred pieces of gold have been collected. The gold pieces include some heavy gold ornaments received from the ladies of the family of Maharaja of Nassipur approximately valued at Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000. Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj, and Mr. Satischandra Das Gupta are starting to-day by Nagpur Mail for Jamshedpur and will return on Monday.

The Das Memorial collections now exceed rupees six lakhs.—A.P.

ECONOMY COMMITTEE'S PERSONNEL.

PARIS, Aug. 7.

Mr. Churchill announced in the Commons to-day that the Economy Committee of three mentioned by Mr. Baldwin in the Commons, in the course of his statement on 23rd July, will consist of Lords Colwyn, Chalmers and Bradbury. Lord Colwyn will be chairman.—Reuter.

RAILWAY EXTENSION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON. Aug. 7.

Paris.—A message from Casa Blanca says that military operations in Morocco have not prevented the extension of the existing railway system and the first train from Kehitra via Aindefali has arrived at Wezzon. The north-most section of the line runs in the immediate proximity to the war zone.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

London, 7th August.—The War Office announces the appointment of Colonel J. G. Chaplin as Brigade Commander of Military forces in Mesopotamia.—Reuter.

The P. and O. liner "Rajputana" of 16,000 tons displacement was launched to-day at Greenock.—Reuter.

The Catholic Archibishop of Malabar who has been sight-seeing in London interviewed to-day Sir Arthur Hirtzal of India Office. It is understood that the visit is preliminary to his return to Malabar.—Reuter.

C. P. COUNCIL.

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met this noon, the Hon. S. B. Tambe in the chair. Non-official resolutions pertaining to various local topics are being discussed. The Council passed a resolution that the pay of the Assistant Medical Officers be raised to Rs. 75-200 so as to correspond with the pay drawn by the members of the said service in certain other provinces. Dr. Moonje moved a resolution that the wells of railway companies be opened at all times of the day and night to passengers of all castes including untouchables, but on the assurance given by Government that they will address the railway companies the resolution was withdrawn.—A. P

OPIUM SALES.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 7.

Of the two hundred and fifty chests of Benares opium offered for sale only one hundred and sixty chests were sold at the opium sale realising Rs. 7,27,375. The highest and lowest prices per chest were Rs. 5,020 and Rs. 4,500 respectively.—A.P.

SWARAJISTS HOLD OUT

NO ACCEPTANCE OF MINISTERSHIP

TRANSFERRED DEPARTMENTS ABOLISHED?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

All possible attempts to coerce the Swarajists into the acceptance of ministerial portfolios having being proved futile His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler, Governor has, after full consideration of the present situation in the C. P. Legislative Council, decided not to place the Ministers' salaries in the form of supplementary demands to-morrow as was expected. A statement embodying the Governor's decision will be made before the Council which meets at 1-30 p.m.

The way in which the Swarajists in the C. P. have acquitted themselves during the course of the last few days will certainly be held with great relief throughout the length and breadth of India despite all possible rumours circulated in interested quarters.

NO DEMAND FOR MINISTERS' SALARIES.

C. P. GOVT. STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug 7.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council met to-day at 1-30 p.m. in the Council Hall, the Hon. Mr. S. B. Tambe, presiding. After a few interpellations the Hon. Sir B. Standen, Finance Member to the Central Provinces Government, read out a statement regarding His Excellency Sir Montagu Butler's conference with the Swarajists leaders in connection with the possibility of the formation of a Swarajist ministry.

The statements runs thus: "In pursuance of an undertaking given in his address to the Council in August 3rd, His Excellency the Governor invited Dr Moonje, M. Rao and Mr. haparde to confer with him. The meeting took place on Thursday and Friday the 6th and the 7th August. Dr. Moonje and Mr. Rao were unwilling to accept office. Mr. Khaparde represented that the Berar section were willing to accept office but did not think that a stable ministry would be possible and so declined. In the circumstances no demand will be presented tomorrow for the salaries of ministers."

The statement bears the signatures of all the three Swarajists leaders.

MR. KHAPARDE'S UNAUTHORISED STATEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 7.

Much resentment is evidenced amongst the members of the Berar Swaraj Party regarding Mr. Khaparde's unwarranted action in expressing to His Excelelncy Sir Montagu Butler his willingness on behalf of the Berar Swarajists to accept ministerships, as the latest mandate given by the Berar Swarajists was emphatically against acceptance of such offices. It is understood that the Berar Swarajists are thinking of issuing a statement to the Press shortly disowning Mr. Khaparde's willingness to accept office at the conference with the Governor and thus removing the misunderstanding regarding themselves as a party.

MR. ANEY SENT FOR.

NAGPUR, Aug. 6.

It is understood that Mr. Aney, M.C.A. Swarajist, has been wired for and is expected here to-morrow morning before Mr Kharparde interviews the Governor on the question of forming a Ministry. Mr. Abhyankar spent the whole of to-day in conferring with the Swarajist members of the Council.—A.P.

DURING THIS WEEK

KRISHNA FILM Co.'s

WONDERFUL PRODUCTION

LALAN VANZARI

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

LATE SIR SURENDRANATH

UNIVERSAL TRIBUTES

LORD LYTTON'S GRIEF.

SIMLA, August 6.

The news of Sir Surendranath Banerjea's death has reached here and has caused wide spread regret. Lord Lytton heard the news before he left and was much grieved. A. P.

MAHATMA'S CONDOLENCE VISIT.

"ONCE THE SUPREME IDOL OF BENGAL"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mahatma Gandhi arrived here to-day from Berhampore and went to Barrackpore, accompanied by Mr. C. F. Andrews. He was received by Sir Surendranath Banerjea's son.

Mahatma Gandhi, interviewed by the Associated Press, said —

"I have just returned from Sir Surendranath Banerjea's home and when I tell you that I was expecting next Friday to be able to pay my second promised visit and to enjoy a pleasant and instructive conversation with him, you can imagine with what sadness I must have gone there to pay a visit of condolence. The grief of the women-folk whom I was privileged to see was unbearable, but Sir Surendranath has left a much larger family to mourn over his death than the blood relations whom I saw. Let that thought be a comfort to the bereaved family. He was at one time the supreme idol of Bengal if not of the nation. As a young man during the Congress session of 1901 which I attended from far off South Africa, I could see what influence he exerted in the Congress deliberations and how things could go on without this seasoned soldier. He was one of the makers of modern India and, if not the originator, certainly one of the originators of the National Congress. I am certain that when all the strife is over and we have come to our own, the services of Sir Surendranath will be remembered by his countrymen as much as those of any other patriot who ever ruled the heart of India. In his own time Sir Surendranath was unsurpassed and I know that inspite of later differences, some of them fundamental, a grateful country will always cherish the memory of the late patriot who served India not for a few years but over a generation. He began when many of us were not even born and never left the reins."—A.P.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Mr. R. S. Sarma has temporarily assumed the responsibilities of the editorship of the "Bengalee" and the "New Empire" falling vacant by the sudden and unexpected death of his chief Sir Surendranath Banerjea. Mr. Sarma intends to discuss with the leaders of the Liberal Party the question of the editorship for the two papers and then make suitable appointments. Mr. Sarma has received the following telegrams:

From Sir Henry Wheeler, Governor of Behar and Orissa: "Greatly regret to hear the sad news of Sir Surendranath's death. It is indeed the severence of a link with the past and the disappearance of a figure which has left an enduring mark on the politics of India and Bengal. Please convey my sincere sympahy to the relatives (Sd.) Sir Henry Wheeler."

From Sir John Kerr, Governor of Assam:—"Deeply regret to hear of Sir Surendranath's death. Please convey my sincere sympathy to his brother and other members of his family. (Sd.) Kerr, Governor of Assam."

From C. Y. Chintamani, Allahabad: "The United Provinces Liberal Association and myself are deeply grieved by the sudden death of our great and revered leader in whom India has lost one of her greatest sons. (S.) Chintamani."—A.P.

MR. ANDREWS' TRIBUTE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Mr. C. F. Andrews in an interview stated that his friendship with Sir Surendranath Banerjea dated from the time when he met him at Calcutta Congress in 1901. From that time forward his friendship with him had continued unbroken. He had found him always deeply sympathetic in all humanitarian questions and Mr. Andrews had worked with him on many such questions, specially with regard to prison reform and abolition of the Andamans Convict Station, and also with regard to indentured labour to Colonies and rights of Indians abroad. He had found in him a chivalrous worker in the cause of the oppressed.—A.P.

BOMBAY P. C. C'S. CONDOLENCE.

BOMBAY, August 7.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee tender their sincerest sympathy to the family of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea in the sad bereavement they have sustained by the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea.

The Congress offices will be closed on Saturday in memory of the late Sir Surendranath Banerjea, Ex-President Indian National Congress.—A. P.

BOMBAY LIBERALS IN MOURNING.

At a meeting of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association held yesterday (Friday) evening, the following resolution was passed on the death of Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea.

"With feelings of profound sorrow, the members of the Council of the Western India National Liberal Association desire to place on record their deep sense of the loss the country has sustained by the death on the 6th instant of the distinguished Sir Surendranath Banerjea. In his demise, India has lost one of the greatest of her sons and the city of Calcutta her most valuable and prominent citizen. Of deep and abiding faith in the bright destiny of his country in future, he indefatigably laboured for half a century and upwards for her advancement in a spirit of fervour and devotion unsurpassed and of burning patriotism pure and undiluted. A personage of shrewd political sagacity and sobriety of thought and expression, combined with a stirring eloquence which was universally admired. Sir Surendranath was, indeed, a power and influence for good alone. His versatility as a journalist, his powerful advocacy of Higher Learning, his scholarly accomplishments and refined culture, his lofty sentiments and breadth of views on important pieces of legislation, imperial, provincial and local, and his fearless courage and sterling independence of character endeared him to all classes of his countrymen. A great admirer of the British people and their free institutions he was, to his dying day, a staunch and loyal friend of British rule in India inspite of the many grave defects to which he never was blind. Sir Surendranath Banerjea has died full of years and honours leaving behind him memorials of a life of the greatest usefulness and brilliancy which the future historian of India will not fail to inscribe in indelible ink on his pages.

JOURNALISTS' TRIBUTE.

The following resolution has been conveyed to Sjt. Shankar Bannerjea, son of the late Sir Surendranath:—

"The Committee of the Journalists' Association of India places on record its sense of profound regret on the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea who rendered invaluable services to Indian journalism as one of its pioneers and convey its sympathies to Bengal and the "Bengalee" in their loss which is shared by the country."

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION'S REGRET.

CALCUTTA, August 7.

The Committee of the Calcutta Branch of the European Association at a meeting held last night unanimously decided to place on record its deep regret at the death of Sir Surendranath Bannerjea and its sense of the loss sustained by India by the unexpected and of a brilliant career.—A. P.

SIR H. CARR'S TRIBUTE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

Interviewed Sir Hubert Carr, President of the European Association, says strenuous efforts tempered and directed by experience and sustained through a long life for an end always clearly kept in view made Sir Surendranath Bannerjea an example for all lovers of their country and a figure which compelled admiration from all parties. Calcutta particularly owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his labours in the direction of municipal self-government and Bengal is the loser by the passing of this fine Bengalee, but is richer by example of life well-lived.—A. P.

CALCUTTA PRESS TRIBUTES.

CALCUTTA, August 7.

All newspapers without distinction of party pay eloquent tributes to Sir Surrennath Bannerjea.—A. P.

MOURNING IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Aug. 6.

The news of Sir Surendranath Banerjee's death reached here this evening and though the newspapers could not publish it in time to-day it has caused deep grief amongst all sections of people especially among the old Congressmen who consider it a great national calamity.—A.P.

REGRET IN ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, August 7.

News of the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea was received here with great regret.

The "Leader" says:—Sir Surendranath Banerjea has left behind his imperishable name and fame which will be treasured for many years by his countrymen."—A. P.

MADRAS PRESS TRIBUTES.

MADRAS, August 6.

Commenting on the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjea the "Hindu" says:—"In his death India loses a devoted and dutiful son who had made many great sacrifices for her in thte early struggles for liberty.

"Swarajya" says: "Whatever the letter of his poitical tenets the true spirit of the man had something of towering greatness. His loss will make a great gap in the public life of the country.

"Swadesamitran" calls attention to his earlier services extending over a long period and says "present day ideals and the spirit of nationalism are the natural result of the seed which he with others sowed in those days."

"Daily Express" says: "The news will come as a profound shock to the country of the gravest import at the present critical juncture, especially as the veteran leader was again thinking of taking his place in the struggle.—A. P.

in whose cause he laboured unceasingly and unwaveringly for more than half a century." Referring to his hostile attitude towards non-co-operation the paper says: "Opinions will always differ as to whether he was right or wrong, but Indian generations to come will enshrine Surendranath in a lofty niche in their temple of fame as the lion-hearted champion of his country's freedom."

"New India" says:—This is a calamity

PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S SALARY.

(Continued from page 7.)

could be found owing to so many cases passing through his hand and, perhaps, he was a greater expert in such matters than any other solicitor. They could not compare Bombay to Madras where the work was done by ordinary LL.B.'s. The work in Bombay was certainly more than in Calcutta, where most of the work was appellate work. About Indianising, he said it was not a racial question at all. For, the particular firm was doing the work for the last 20 to 30 years and more and it was only natural that the work should go to a firm which had done it satisfactorily all these years, and he did not think that any other firm, either European or Indian, could do it more satisfactorily.

The resolution was adopted.

PRINTING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir moved that "This House recommends to Government to approve the scheme for sending two Indian graduates apprentices in the Government Central Press for training in England."

It was adopted.

On the motion of Sir M. Hayward recommendation was made to Government fixing the salary of a Judge of Karachi Small Causes Court at Rs. 1,000—50—1,500.

On the motion of Mr. Jadhav, the Council increased the teaching staff of the Karnatak College for English and History and Biology.

Mr. Dehlavi moved that a Chair of agricultural economics be created in this Presidency.

This was passed.

TRIBUTE TO SIR SURENDRANATH.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan asked for and obtained leave to move the following resolution: "That this Council places on record its sense of profound grief at the death of Sir Surendranath Banerjee in whom India has lost a great patriot who by his conspicuous services, extending over half a century, contributed largely to the upbuilding of modern India."

Mr. Pradhan said the services which Sir Surendranath rendered to India were well-known to all and the resolution aptly summarised all that they felt about that great man. He might rightly be called as one of the makers of modern India. The position which India had now gained was due to the pioneer efforts made by Sir Surendranath and other great men, who worked before him. He worked for the regeneration of India, so that it might take its place as a powerful, united, great progressive, modern nation.

Sir M. Hayward, Mr. Javaker, Mr. Surve and Mr. Kamble associated themselves with what had been said.

The President, in putting the resolution to vote also associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the mover.

The resolution was passed, all standing.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Professor V. G. Kale of Fergusson College, Poona, who vacated his seat on the Council of State on his appointment to the Tariff Board, two years ago, is standing as a candidate for the forthcoming election to that Council.

We understand that Mr. B. F. Bharucha is much better now and hopes to be quite well in a couple of days.

His Excellency Viscount Goschen will visit Madras for a day on the 10th instant and will return to Ooty the same night.

A Gazette of India extraordinary announces that Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood assumed the post of Commander-in-Chief on Friday morning from General Sir Claud Jacob.

His Excellency the Earl of Lytton accompanied by the Countess of Lytton, Lady Hermione Lytton and party arrived at Delhi on Thursday morning at 7 and after sight-seeing in the Fort the party left by the same special for Howrah.

The special train conveying the Earl of Reading and party will arrive Delhi at half past nine on Friday night and after a few minutes' halt at the Saddar Railway Station will proceed to Kalka.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood is expected to arrive Delhi at 8 o'clock on Friday en route to Simla.

General Sir Claude Jacob, who is accompanying the Commander-in-Chief will leave Delhi on Friday night for Rawalpindi.

The Maharaja of Dharbhanga who arrived at Simla on Friday will stay in Simla for about three weeks.

Lt.-Col. K. M. Kirkhope, Director of Inspection, Indian Stores Department is visiting Bombay next week and will stay here from tenth to thirteenth.

UNDER ONE FLAG

MRS. NAIDU'S VISION OF INCORRUPTIBLE UNITY.

MR. DESHMUKH DOES NOT WANT MINISTERSHIP.

REPLIES TO "CHRONICLE" QUESTIONNAIRE.

We publish below the replies of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. R. Deshmukh to the questionnaire addressed by us to prominent men and women of all parties with a view to focus public opinion on the question of re-union of all parties under the Flag of the Congress:—

QUESTIONS.	MRS. NAIDU'S REPLIES.	MR. DESHMUKH'S REPLIES.
(1) Do you think that the Congress creed should be changed for your being its member? If you think change is essential will you define the creed acceptable to yourself?	There is nothing in the existing creed to shut out any political party.	The present creed is elastic enough and does not require any change. I am already a member. In view of the indevnite ideas prevelent about the word "Swaraj", I think it is necessary to define it. I would put it at something as follows:—"Representative form of Government based on the assumption of federated Indian Nationality irrespective of any caste, creed or community."
(2) If there is an annual money contribution as well as the yarn quota in the alternative, as the franchise qualification, will it be acceptable to you?	Yes.	Yes!
(3) If the Congress revokes the yarn franchise and, instead of delegating to the Swarajists the power to determine political work in the legislatures, frames a political programme of its own, including work in the Councils, will you co-operate in carrying it out?	Certainly not. I cannot solemnly affirm	Yes To the best of my ability I will try and carry it out.
(4) What, in your opinion, should the Congress programme, inside as well as outside the Councils, be?	Yes. Within the Councils alter the bureaucracies system of government and destroy unjust powers of legislation. Outside the Councils to educate the masses, consolidate public opinion spread khaddar and achieve inter-communal Unity.	Strengthen the public opinion around the banner of the Congress, so that both inside as well as outside the Councils the Congress will be respected and will be counted as a force.
(5) Do you think by constitutional agitation alone the British people will be persuaded to give us Home Rule?	Only if there is real and incorruptible unity among the people to add overwhelming moral force to united demand.	This does not seem possible. But is found in adsversity sufficiently acute, they may concede enough to, make full realisation possible.
(6) If extra-constitutional agitation is essential, what form or forms of direct action will you suggest and will you recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	Depends on the actual strength behind the Congress at the time. But that would be the more democratic force of direct action.	I will not recommend to the Congress to fight the elections on the issue of Non-payment, because of the sheer impracticability, under the present circumstances, to put it into execution. If what is styled as extra-constitutional agitation is necessary, I would suggest it by way of an organised strike in respect of a particular tax or measure which we wish to be removed or repealed. I would not however call that extra-constitutional. For this move cover of nationalist councils would be a help.
(7) Are you prepared personally to give up the use of foreign cloth? If you are still using it, will you help the Swadeshi movement by giving it up?	I have used nothing but hand spun stuff since 1919.	I do not use foreign cloth.
(8) If you are elected an M.L.C., in your province, will you, under the present circumstances, accept a Ministership?	Not likely to be offered one. Not anxious to accept if offered!	I am not inclined to accept the ministership under the present circumstances although in principle I have no objection to do so.
(9) If the Reading-Birkenhead negotiations are disappointing to you, what course will you advise the public to take in addition to vigorous vocal protest and will you support the programme of persistent refusal of supplies before redress of grievances?	The Reading—Birkenhead negotiations are bound to be disappointing judging from Lord Birkenhead's ill-judged and insolent remarks. I do support as a protest refusal of supplies before redress of grievances. But even more urgently Hindu-Muslim unity as an indefeasible basis of effective action.	Yes! Excepting the transferred departments to a very limited extent.
(10) If the essential provisions of the Commonwealth of India Bill are satisfactory to you, will you, in the event of its non-acceptance by Parliament before October 1926, recommend to the Congress the contesting of elections to the legislatures on the issue of non-payment of taxes?	Yes. If meanwhile some other satisfactory solution or settlement is not forthcoming acceptable to the majority.	No! Unless the situation entirely changes. It may be possible to give such advice if England is caught up in an unexpected adversity and if the Liberals, Non-Brahmins, Moslems and others adopt an attitude at least of benevolent neutrality towards us.
(11) Do you think the Swarajists are actively working in the country in furtherance of the constructive programme?	As much as other Congressmen.	So far as khaddar is concerned most of them have worked. As regards Hindu-Moslem unity the only people who can work for it are the Moslem leaders whether Swarajists or otherwise, as most of the disturbances come from Moslems giving importance to trifles and non essentials of religion. This work, barring a very few exceptions, has not been progressing satisfactorily. Hindus in general have not done satisfactory work with regard to the removal of untouchability.
(12) Do you think the differences in the mental attitudes and political methods of Congressmen on the one hand and the Independents of Liberals on the other are too vitcal to be harmonised by mutual adjustments and to make united action on their part possible?	Certainly not if all parties are inspire by a genuine desire to find reconciliation and readjustment by a little sacrifice all round.	I do not think so. If we are agreed on clearly devned ideal and welcome more impersonal as regards public affairs, and if we do not make every little issue a party affair we may be able to get on fairly well. I have faith in the public spirit of genuine Liberals, but before any harmonisation is possible the Liberal party requires to be purged of the title hunters and self-seekers who have crept into their ranks for reasons non-political.

SAROJINI NAIDU.

R. M. DESHMUKH.

INDIA AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

MR. SAKLATVALA REPLIES TO LORD WINTERTON'S JIBES AT INDIANS

"A VERY COWARDLY GAME."

In the House of Commons on Thursday, 9th July, Mr. S. Saklatwala, M.P., speaking in the Committee of Supply on the Vote for the Indian Office—

"That a sum, not exceeding £76,500, be granted to His Majesty, to complete the sum necessary to defray the Charge which will come in course of payment during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1926, for a Contribution towards the Cost of the Department of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, including a Grant-in-Aid" said:—

I am thankful to the Noble Lord that towards the close of his speech he told the Committee that I am bound to take a different view from both Front Benches, who are more or less alike in their policy and their outlook on Indian affairs. I would not take the Noble Lord's certificate that both Front Benches are identically and absolutely alike, but he is entitled to believe that there is general agreement on certain main questions. What I say here is not in any mood of anger or hatred, but positively with a view to speaking the truth, when sometimes truth, though unpleasant, is ultimately better than diplomatic statesmanship and political thought. I pay homage to the British spirit of hypocritical statesmanship. It is a wonderful sight to-day. We are talking of the Indian Empire just in the same strain of common agreement, with that very placid attitude of mind and phraseology of speech as if we were discussing some matters relating to the renewal of the furniture in the library or the cooking utensils in the kitchen of the House of Commons.

Notice taken that 40 Members were not present.

The Chairman proceeded to count the Committee.

Mr. Saklatvala: On a point of Order. Is a count allowable after Eight o'Clock?

The Chairman: Yes, before 8-15.

Committee counted, and 40 Members being present—

Mr. Saklatvala: I am thankful to the hon. Member for getting me a bigger audience. I assure the Committee that my whole object in taking the line I do is to place before the Committee, as well as before the country, not only the Communist party point of view, but the general international point of view, the overlooking of which in the near future is going to bring serious calamity to many European countries, and especially to Great Britain. We are debating here as if the Bengal ordinances were never promulgated, as if the shooting of Bombay operatives during the cotton strike had never taken place, as if a great strike of thousands of railway workers is not even now going on in the Punjab, with men starving and the Government, the controller of those railways, taking up a hard-faced attitude, as if all these things had not happened, as if a great controversy is not raging, not only with the people of India but with the people all over the world, whether British Imperialism, whatever its past history, is at all permissible to exist now for the benefit of the citizens of Great Britain herself. There are great problems pertaining to India and Britain which ought to have been discussed on an afternoon like this. I agree that the commonness of parties and the commonness of policy between the last Government and the present Government has tabooed all these important questions from being uttered in the House. The main question with which we are confronted is the entire question of Imperialism and the existence of the British Empire in its present form.

INDIA'S PLACE IN THE EMPIRE.

It is rather unfortunate that from the earliest time you have called this agglomeration of different peoples and different races the British Empire. I wish you had from the first designated it as the Indo-British Empire, so that what we may say about the Indian subjects in the Empire may not be taken as a reflection by our Colonial friends in Canada, Australia, and elsewhere. The conditions are entirely different. Rules and regulations, formulae, political remedies and experiences which apply to that part of the British Empire which is composed of Great Britain and her white Colonies are not at all applicable to the other portions of the Empire, such as India and certain portions of China and Africa. I disagree even with those of my own Indian friends and compatriots who would take a sentimental view of British Imperialism as it exists to-day. I take it for granted that if it is admitted that the Imperialist relationship of one dominant nation guiding the destinies of another bigger and vaster nation, directing all her social, economic and political—forces in a channel of her own choosing, to suit her own convenience—if that tie is to be taken as a justifiable tie my Indian friends have no right to come and dictate to the British nation how to hold on to that tie. If for diplomatic purposes, or if once India herself or the Socialist friends of India undertake to keep up the position of one dominating nation in an Empire controlling the destinies of another nation, then it becomes a cotract, and I believe that Great Britain as the contractor should be the best judge as to how to carry out the contract. I do not take the view that there are progressive ways of self-government of Dominion Home Rule, of Indianisation of the Army and all those things just as possible as there are certain progressive measures for cultivating apples in Canada, cattle markets in Australia and bringing the fruit and meat to this country from the distant parts of the Empire.

I take the view of the reality of life, that if genuine self-rule is in the hands of the Indians and if there exists a genuine Indianisation of the Indian Army, no Indian will be so despicable, just as no Britisher would be so despicable, as to say that they would hold that country and that army for the benefit of some people other than their own. I do not want to deceive myself on that point. The talk of the Constitution and the alteration of the Constitution, of a 10 year limit or a 15 year limit, are nothing but little details in the art of governing another nation by a sort of hypnotisation. I am not interested in such problems. I tell my Indian friends, as I tell to my British friends, that the same principles of life are in every Europeans or Asiatic nation. I put that to the Committee and to the Noble Lord and his party quite seriously.

Take the problem as a human problem. India is a large country with over 300,000,000 people. You talk of 10 per cent. of people being educated to-day. That 10 per cent. in that large country represents 30,000,000 people, and you admit that these 30,000,000 people—which means a much larger population than many other smaller European countries—are educated and as fit as other similarly educated persons in several parts of Europe. Then you style yourselves the trustees of the whole of India, and as trustees you take jolly good care to see that the other 280,000,000 of people remain ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, with no freedom to call their souls their own. You tell those 30,000,000 people that although they may be educated, and although they may be fit—and in a short time those 30,000,000 will become 40,000,000 or 45,000,000; as big a population as the whole of Great Britain—because Great Britain, to suit her own purpose treats those 280,000,000 persons as so many animals or beasts of burden, these 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 of educated people will have to lead an unnatural life, and will have to believe one thing and practice another.

Is there a single British man or woman to-day, is there a person in any country in Europe, in any of the backward countries, in the Balkan States, in any of the small nations which are not yet so fully developed as Great Britain, who would tolerate for one day a power so despotic and arbitrary as the Crown, under the Imperial system, is insisting upon enjoying in India? There would not be a man or woman who to-morrow would not rise and fight to the bitter end to claim their rights if the monarchy claimed one-tenth of the privileges which in the name of the Crown are exercised over the people of India. Because you keep the other 280,000,000 people back, you are asking the 30 or 40 millions of educated people there also to swallow such an indignity and such an impossibility in public life.

MONARCHY IN THE EAST.

It may be said, indeed it is said, for it is a Western idea, that the Asiatic people always allow a good deal of latitude to their monarchs. That is Western ignorance. Eastern people have never tolerated anti-democratic rights and privileges in their monarchs. You see in the 20th century the Chinese people have overthrown their monarchy, which was 3,000 years old, because the monarchy did not square in with the democratic opinions of the people. The Persians have overthrown completely one monarchy after another and have put their monarchs under lock and key for not obeying the people's wishes. You see the same thing in Turkey. No Eastern country would tolerate as the British people have tolerated the humbug and nonsense from the governing classes; they have overthrown them and estabished the people, the peasants in power. It is an untruthful statement to say that the people of the East are tolerating high privileges in monarchy and in their ruling castes and classes. It is a false notion. It is the Western conceit; it is the Westerner admiring himself, as though the Westerners have the highest consciousness of human life

How does the Committee reconcile the idea of telling 30,000,000 of people that they are British, that they have British culture, that they have received British education, and yet they must put up with the privileges and rights that have been claimed under the British Crown by their rulers in India and which the people in this country would fight to the bitter end rather than they would accept? Human feeling, the human heart and the human mind are just the same in India as here or elsewhere. You call the Indians seditious when they protest against these things, but when you rise in revolt in this country against the ruling classes it is called the spirit of democracy. In India it is sedition, conspiracy, subversive propaganda. Is it the intention of the Government, and is it their claim, that the people in India should call themselves British citizens, having equipped themselves fully with education and historical facts, and having received fully the ideas of the progress of the world, and yet put up with an out-of-date form of government? Day by day they see that the Chinese people, the Persian people, the Turkish people, and other Oriental nations are asserting their rights, the rights of the people before the ruling classes.

Do you seriously propose that India should put up with a form of Crown government which was possible 100 years ago, but which to-day not even the people of the smallest Balkan State would put up with? I put it to my Indian friends that no sensible persons expect them to submit to such an unnatural state of mind and to such hypocritical expressions in their speeches. They are fully entitled to strain every nerve to carry on what is called seditious propaganda, what is called a revolutionary movement, and to fight with all their might and main such iniquitous and unjust and brutal privileges as are claimed by the Crown, through their Agents, in India. It is perfectly right. You will all do it. No one, doing it in this country would be condemned for doing it. That is the position which has to be viewed in the first place.

The Noble Lord was ver angry with my hon. Friend the Member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) because he tried to scratch the surface. I do not say that he was angry from any personal motive, but through the habit of mind that believes that certain human beings must be slaves. Mr. Friend from Bombay who took part in the Debate spoke of weekly wages in Bombay, and said that in Bombay there had been monthly wages from time immemorial. The hon. Member forgot that hand-loom weaving was the only institution known in Bombay from time immemorial, and that does not prevent him and his partners and his fellow-investors from starting factories there. They forgot all about time immemorial then but when it comes to applying to their men the principles of modern rights and privileges, then they speak of time immemorial.

A SCHOOL BOYISH THEORY.

The Noble Lord, if he will forgive me for saying so, stood up in a schoolboyish fashion, and referred us to the lessons of history for the last 700 years. As I read English history for the last 700 years, it is a more ignominous record than ours. He says "you have always had a foreign monarch, always an invader coming from outside to rule you." Since my childhood days, when I was studying English history I have known that England so far never has had an English monarch. She has always had a foreign invader. Never has her monarchy been a home-grown product. Monarchy is a sort of family privilege. A few families supply monarchs to Europe just as a few biscuits factories supply biscuits all over Europe. We sent an English Prince to Norway to be called King Haakon.

The Chairman: We are dealing with the affairs of India and not with those of Europe or Norway. The Noble Lord the Under-Secretary of State for India cannot be held responsible for the Government of Norway.

Mr. Saklatvala:—No, but the Under-Secretary trotted out a theory which is a schoolboyish theory, and I am simply showing the want of logic of the position which he took up in reproaching India as a country which was always governed by a foreign monarch, and thereby trying to establish the right of himself and his family and future generations to go on governing India. May I point out that monarchs may be foreign? We do not quarrel with an Englishman who went to India and settled there, and became a king. We shall become reconciled with him, but a foreign monarch never meant a foreign ruler. An Arab, a Turk, a Mongrol or a Chinese invader, or anybody may have come in India and may have himself become an Indianised monarch, and lived in the country and become a ruler of the country. But never did the caste, or because of Hindu and Mohammedan hatreds, or because there are depressed classes." With just the same ease, comfort and confidence with which you start these machines for grinding human life and freedom here, you start factories mines, railroads and dockyards there Nothing stands in your way then. But when we tell you, "See here, you pay so much a head here"—not that you pay willingly, for it was extorted by the workers fighting inch by inch against you—and we say to you that if you apply these modern instruments of production these modern instruments of treating human life, you must also apply other conditions, you say, "We must never try such experiments."

A COWARDLY GAME.

One Hon. Member interjected the Indian workers never work more than four or five hours. We are ready to compel them and to compel you to work eight hours a day. But the position is that when we ask you to apply to these workers the other modern conditions of life, then you begin to talk of castes and of Hindus and Mohammedans and the depressed classes, and you say, "Oh, no let the Indians educate thefselves," which for the last 150 years you have never permitted, and "Let them organise themselves," which for the last 50 years you have not been anxious to permit. "Let them sit at their roll-top desks with their monthly circulars, and then in the next 250 years they will have the same rights as the workers of Lancashire." I put it to you that that is a very cowardly game I do not impeach your intention, but do impeach your habit of mind. It is a very crooked habit of mind to take in the case of human beings. It is a cowardly game.

If you were setting the Indian worker the same equal race with his employer as you have in this country, your argument might be at least logical, even if it were not humanitarian. But here you have a fully developed master class, who with their struggles of 100 years with the working classes in Europe are experienced, well informed and well-equipped with all the methods of enslaving and grinding down human life. That ready-made master does not begin slow. He goes to India, to Bengal, Bombay or somewhere else, and pitches his camp there, and applies his up-to-date knowledge and his full blast methods of controlling labour and grinding down human beings. His informed mind, yet equipped with experience, devises schemes. You do not hold his hands. You see a group of British merchants going to India. Immediately they found a Chamber of Commerce, a Cotton Association, and this association or that association. I do not blame them.

The Government from time to time say: "We are the trustees of the people, the protectors of the undefended." Where are you when it comes to defending the people against the robbers of your own country? Then your custodianship vanishes. I put this matter to the Government seriously. They talk of Labour legislation. The Hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) got a whipping in his absence from the Noble Lord the Under-Secretary. At the same time there were jocular remarks and insulting hints against the Indian Swarajists. There were roundabout aspersions on the fitness of the Indian councillor to administer his own country. Before the Indian councillors got some nominal power in their councils, these Acts had not been passed 50 years. I could allow the Noble Lord to take credit to himself as an honest man if these things had been done 50 years ago. This plan of life, the Factory Acts, the curtailment of hours and of child labour, were known to the British rulers for 50 years, and though the British rulers in India were acting as trustees for the people they have not made the slightest effort to use them. All the activity took place because of the push that we gave from here and because of the co-operation of the revolutionary men in India who demanded a fight on behalf of the workers.

We are told by the man in the street how well the British merchants who go out to India take care of the poor people and are always anxious to grant them their rights. Yet two years ago, when our Indian friends wanted to hold a Trade Union Congress in the mining area, to draw the attention of the whole country to the most hideous and most brutal conditions prevailing in the Bengal mines, the Merchants' Association, the European Mine owners' Association, asked the Government to stop the Congress. They demanded the presence of a Gurka regiment. Machine-guns and soldiers, with bayonets ready, were in the mining areas. That is the part they played in granting the rights of the workers. When these tactics did not succeed, and when the Indians who devoted themselves to work on behalf of the miners, showed their determination and were backed up by 50,000 to 60,000 miners laying down their tools and attending the Congress, the Chairman of the Miners' Association wrote a letter of apology and presented himself and said he would now agree. I appeal to my British friends that if they are so proud of being Britishers, for goodness sake let them remain Britishers when they go abroad. If they want to take credit for everything that somebody else does and refuse to take discredit for everything they neglect to do, the least I can say is that they are a very funny people. But remember that all other people in the world are not so funny; they see you through and through.

INDIA'S INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Take another matter—the infantile death-rate. My hon. Friend from Bombay spoke in magniloquent terms of the £10,000,000 to be spent upon the homes of the workers. If it were so, I would give credit to the Englishman or Scotsmen who did it. But it is not so. It is a case of contracts and contractors. They are handling this £10,000,000 scheme. I remember that over my own signature, four years ago, I had to take the plan of the Bombay housing scheme. £10,000,000 are not to be spent on the workers' housing scheme. The money is to be spent mainly for contractors' profits, for the dwelling-houses of the rich, for showy shop-fronts, for increasing the land values of the landlords, and so on. There are to be workers' dwellings included, but the original scheme was for dwellings of one room, eight by 10 feet, with an average calculated family of 8.3 persons in each room.

I communicated with an architect in this country. I submitted to him the whole plans, and I asked him to draw up a scheme which would not be extravagant. He was an architect belonging to your Army, but at the same time he belonged to the Labour party. He studied the whole scheme most minutely, and gave us a design where we could have one ante-room, one back room and an open verandah. We calculated the cost and printed 5,000 copies, and I sent some out to the Governor of Bombay. I had a very nice and courteous acknowledgment, with the usual statement that the proposal would be borne in mind and would be carried out one day when possible, followed by an admission, "At present our hearts are with you, but our money is with us." There was a human touch in that letter. These things cannot work. They are bound to bring in the long run a painful fall which will be heavier for Humpty Dumpty in proportion to the long lease of life that he has. The Noble Lord the Under-Secretary has entirely evaded the issue of the Bengal Ordinances, seditious movements, suppression of the Communists and so forth.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTOES.

I plead guilty that I am at the bottom of many of the Communist manifestoes and the Communist propaganda in India. I am not ashamed of it, and I say that my work is a hundred times more humanitarian than the work of all your missionaries and merchants taken together. Why are you taking this bigoted, narrow-minded view of life? You talk about agriculture. What do you discuss. "Shall Lancashire have more cotton from India than in the past?" "Shall England have more wheat from India than in the past?" That is said to be studying agriculture. I appeal to you to study agriculturists and not agricultural profits. It is alleged that whatever is said in this House travels abroad and creates misunderstanding. Why be afraid of the truth being known abroad? I, as a Communist, as a true believer in internationalism, do not speak with the intention of offending, but with the intention of giving a shock to your mentality, so that you can think in terms of humanity instead of in terms of banking accounts and profits. You say you are the trustees of the people. You have had 150 years and to-day you say you cannot give the franchise to the agricultural population; you tell right Hon. and Hon. Members of this House that they do not know the conditions in India that the education of the villager in India is impossible and that they are not to think that the population of India is like the population of Great Britain.

COMMUNIST BOGEY.

It may be that you are honest incompetents, and that you say this in your impotence and incapacity; but why not learn from others? Our Russian Bolshevist friends have in five years' time been able to give the political franchise to the agriculturists of Russia, who are a class parallel with the agriculturist population of India. They are also people of diverse religions, including Mahommedans, Jews, Greek Church people, and others. The Bolshevists have been able to give them education in five years, yet in the Tsar's days these people were treated with the same callousness and brutal cruelty as that with which you have been treating the Indian peasant for 150 years. In five years after the Communist international revolution in Russia, 65 per cent. of the agricultural population have received their education, and you have, to-day, the testimony of half-a-dozen British men and women that in spite of the bloodcurdling articles in your newspapers, the Russians have done their job well. Why play a dog-in-the-manger part? I appeal to this Committee to allow a commission of Indians to go to Russia to study and to find what the British have failed to discover the way of granting to the people political franchise and education, scientific laboratories, institutions, health homes, compensation and allowances for industrial workers. If Russia, a country of agriculturists, could find the way out, how is it that you with your world-proclaimed cleverness as administrators have failed to find it? If you have failed to find it, why not be honest and step aside and let us do the job, and we shall do it on an international Communist basis? Why are you turned inside out at the very thought of Communist propaganda in India? If as an industrial nation with your Western mind you have failed to discover a humanitarian cure for the ills of an agricultural population in an Eastern country, why play the dog in the manger? Why not permit the Russian nation, which is an agricultural nation, and which has a proportion of the Eastern mind, and which has actually discovered the way out of the darkness, to come and help you?

The Noble Lord delivered himself on a

(Continued on next page.)

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INDIA AND BRITISH IMPERIALISM.

(Continued from previous page.)

previous occasion of his views on Rusian propaganda. To-day we have to review his actions during the last 12 months with regard to the Cawnpore trials. Why does he consider himself entitled to suppress Communist propaganda? He says other propaganda may be allowed, but not seditious propaganda or subversive propaganda. That is another contradiction. Every propaganda must be subversive. If it is not subversive then there is no need for propaganda. The hon. Member for Dundee (Mr. Scrymgeour) is carrying on prohibitionist propaganda. That is propaganda to subvert the drinking system, and if his propaganda were not subversive it would not be worth anything. Every propaganda, if it is effective and sincere, means something new and if those who carry it on have the courage of their convictions and want to put what they feel to be right in the place of the old system, that propaganda must be subversive. You are talking to the 20th century in the terms of 18th century lawyers when you refer to subversive propaganda, sedition and revolution. They are the birthrights of modern nations, and they are the birthrights of the Indians just as much as they were your birthrights. I, for one, will not yield to terrorism. I am going to carry on subversive propaganda, revolutionary propaganda, Communist propaganda, international propaganda with the assistance of the Russians, and the Chinese and the Germans and the British. I am not alone in that. The Government have kept quiet about the great Indian railway strike. The Government say all kinds of doings about the masters being kind, but the Government of India forget that they themselves are the largest employers of labour in the world, taking their postmen, public service men, railwaymen, miners in Government mines, workers in Government factories, and so on, and I put it quite definitely that taking a comparison with any other Eastern country, you pay the most miserable wage, and give the most miserable conditions, and deprive the population which works for you and for the prosperity of your great Empire of their rights and inflict on them political indignity and humiliation worse than can be found in any part of Asia. You could improve things if you meant to do so, but you would not be able to stay there after the improvements had taken place. You know it and I do. But the international spirit will throw you over the precipice if you do not retreat gracefully. I am not talking only about my Russian comrades, but about my British comrades. I know the difficulties of the Front Bench among my British comrades. We must treat them as a section apart. But I think even the Noble Lord knows that the British Government are treating with the most inhuman, callous oppression the railway workers, and imposing on them a negation of their rights to such an extent that the general council of the trade union movement in this country has telegraphed £100 assistance.

I touch on one more point, and that is the death rate to which the hon. Members for Dundee (Mr. Johnston) referred. I ask the Committee to look at other reports besides the one to which he referred in regard to infantile death rate. You say you went to India because the Rajputs were killing their daughters, and you wanted to save human life; because suttees were being burnt, and you wanted to save human life, but I tell you, you are there to destroy human life. It may not be your intention, but that is part of the game, and without it you cannot play the game. I ask hon. Members to analyse the infantile death rate a little more closely. The rate mentioned by my hon. friend for the City of Bombay was 411 per thousand. That is the normal rate, though it has been 834 in one year. Even this, however, is a mistaken figure. The City of Bombay is a rich city. My own community is one of the richest communities there, and they do not present a death rate of 411. Their infantile mortality is very near your own. There is also the European population and the rich Hindu and Mahommedan populations. But if you take the figures of infantile mortality in the municipal records before the final abstract is made, and if you study the rate in those wards where the factory women live, the death rate there is not 411 per 1,000, but is from 600 to 700 per 1,000. You cannot attribute that to the climate or to insanitar conditions, because all over India in the agricultural areas without sanitation or education and with a hot climate the infantile rate is about 190. It is in the factory wards of Bombay, Calcutta, Allahabad, Delhi, and so on, wherever there are modern factories, that the infantile death rate comes to between 600 and 700 infants, and we think that, if nothing else, that one inhuman item, that cannibalistic feature of your Imperialism, should be quite enough to make you come away.

AN ELOQUENT APPEAL.

You went there, you say, to save the people, but you have acted in a contrary direction, and in the name of the people there, in the name of the people here, in the name of the masses, in the name of world civilisation, in the name of the necessity for world disarmament, I appeal to you to Bolshevise your own minds and hearts, and to determine once and for all, that that Imperialism, with all its good talking points, has got behind it a trail of inhuman murder, brutality, negation of rights and degradation of human life, and must be dissolved. British Imperialism must go if humanity is to progress. I do not say that in a spirit of anger again. I say it for your own sakes, that if you want to save yourselves from a future misery, from future starvation, from a future heavy fall, from being cut out by India in all the raw materials on which alone your industries live, if you want to save the people, if you want to take away all the armaments and military, wasteful energies of the whole of Europe, at the bottom of it all is British Imperialism. Do not despise Communist Internationalism. study it from the point of view of the Indians, and you will find it of greater value.

It being Eleven of the Clock, the Chairman left the Chair to make his Report to the House.

On Monday, 13th July, Mr. Saklatwala spoke as follows:—

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

With your permission, Mr. Speaker, I ask the indulgence of the House while I make a brief personal explanation in regard to a sentence in my speech last Thursday night. It is due not only to me and my party, but to the House, and for a correct understanding of the functions and purposes of debate in this House by my Indian friends. When I said in the course of my speech that I held myself responsible for, and that I am at the bottom of many of the Communist manifestoes and the Communist propaganda in India, I beg to explain that I unequivocally, unreservedly and without reservation associate myself with, and endorse such manifestoes, resolutions, and propagandist literature as are openly and officially propagated by the Communist party of Great Britain.

This does not refer to documents of doubtful origin advocating crime, of whatever is alleged, which has no proven authenticity. I submit that, while I, on behalf of my party, as well as on behalf of my electors, will always in this House express fearlessly and unequivocally the sentiments and true feelings of peoples struggling for freedom and liberty in this Empire, we would not, Mr. Speaker, endorse here in this House a propaganda which advocates individual crime through religious or racial animosities, or for personal revenge.

ANJUMAN ISLAM HIGH SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Mr. Dimtimkar, Assistant Secretary, Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, in his speech on the occasion of the farewell entertainment given to me tried to impress the audience with the conclusion that from my example it was apparent that there was no meaning in the agitation that a Muslim institution must have a Muslim Headmaster. In my rejoinder I tried to show that there was a vast difference between another Non-Muslim Headmaster and myself. I pointed out how the love with which I came to be imbued for the betterment of those Mahomedans in whose contact I came in the several capacities which I had occupied induced me to take up the Headmastership of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School solely with the view that I might see how much more I could do for them by being in direct contact with them. It would unquestionably be difficult to secure another Non-Muslim Manager for a Muslim institution backed up by such special advantages as I had the good fortune to enjoy unless it be some Non-Muslim teacher who by being in close touch with the boys has succeeded in securing their love. I intended my speech as a rejoinder to Mr. Dimtimkar but it does not seem that the audience came to realize it as such. I am, therefore, forced to draw the pointed attention of the Muslims to this fact through the medium of the Press, as I consider the whole matter as one of vital importance to the education of the Mahomedan youths.

For the better elucidation of what I mean let me state how when I first took charge of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, four Non-Moslem teachers two Christians and two Hindoos combined not to give the usual moral instruction to the boys on the plea that they were drawn from such a low Society that no amount of moral instruction could reclaim them from the slough of wickedness in which they were weltering, and one of them actually stopped the lessons in spite of repeated warnings. It was good that he shortly resigned, otherwise I would have had to take steps to secure his removal. The present Non-Muslim teachers however, do not harbour such feelings towards the boys, which I feel inclined to think is largely due to my influence.

There is yet another point which I would touch upon in refutation of Mr. Dimtimkar's statement to the audience and which I have tried to impress upon the Madrassa Committee in several of my communications to them, and that is, that Non-Muslim visitors to the School have always looked upon a Hindu Headmaster with unmitigated surprise, and Muslim visitors simply abhor a Non-Muslim Headmaster unless perhaps it be a European. This has been my actual experience during all the seven years that I have been at the Head of the School, and there has been nothing unusual in this. It is as natural as Mother's Milk. It must be distinctly remembered that I have been giving this warning in the sheer interests of the School whose interests I have still close to my heart, and not in the interests of this or that individual.—Yours, etc.

G. V. PANANDIKAR.

Bombay, August 3.

EZAVAS JOIN ARYA SAMAJ.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

One hundred and one Hindus mostly Ezavas have embraced the Arya Samaj at Alleppey in Travancore. A new organisation under the name of the Keraleeya Arya Sudhi Sabha has also been organised there with Veda Bandhu Arya Missionary as Secretary. The object of this Sabha is to enlist members for the Arya Samaj from all over Malabar, Cochin and Travancore.

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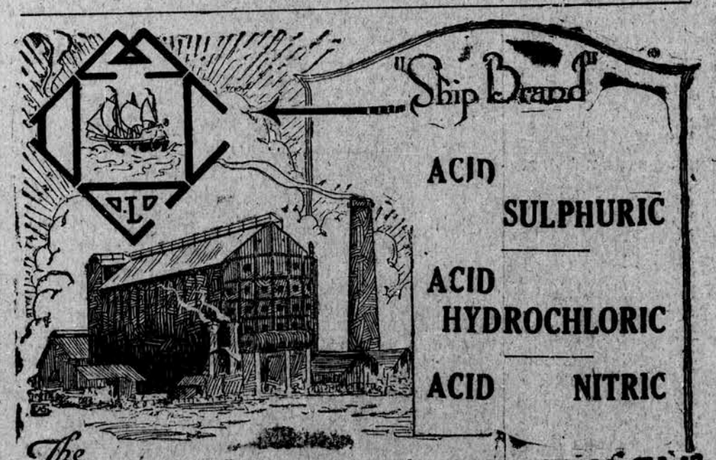

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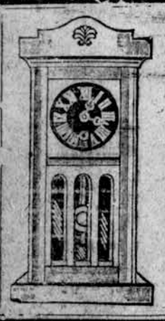

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INDIANISATION.

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S STAFF AND ENVOY IN AFGHANISTAN.

BOMBAY, Aug. 6.

The Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna will move the following resolutions in the forthcoming sessions of the Council of State:—

The Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that steps be taken to Indianise the staff and establishment of the High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom.

Having regard to the fact that the expenditure on account of the British Legation in Afghanistan is borne by the Indian Exchequer this Council recommends to the Governor-General in Council that he be pleased to move the British Government to appoint in future an Indian as Envoy and Minister of Great Britain at the Court of Afghanistan.—A. P.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

MAHARASHTRA OPINION.

The "Dnyana Prakash".—If the responsibility for unity rests with one party more than another, it is the Swaraj party. That party has shown a disposition to change its policy with the varying hour. Unless they declare that their policy hereafter will be of a definite character, they cannot win the confidence of other parties. That policy should also be in accord with the experience and wisdom the Swarajists have hitherto gained. They are speaking now less and less of continuous obstruction or of civil disobedience. This shows their conviction that the country has no salvation without constitutional agitation.

ACCEPT MINISTERSHIPS.

The "Lokamanya".—The Swaraj party is a people's party. Its policy is not to waste national effort prematurely over drastic measures. It is rather to understand people's settled convictions and, if necessary, to make gradual changes in them in the desired direction. Thus in accordance with that policy the Swarajist changed the programme of continuous opposition to the extent of working of elected committees of the Councils, when such a change was necessary and when they had sufficiently prepared public opinion for the change. In the same way they have worked right up to the point of deciding that there is no objection in working, as and when proper and desirable, on committees appointed by Government. They have not fanatically stuck to a decision once made, as if it were a law of the Medes.

There only remains now the question of ministerships to be solved to complete the adoption of responsive co-operation. All the earlier stages have been passed, and it does not appear that the nation's self-respect and welfare have thereby suffered. On the other hand many things have been rendered impossible of accomplishment by the non-acceptance of ministerships, and the people too have begun to think otherwise. In our opinion accepting ministerships is compatible with self-respect. Only the ministers must be supported by a majority in the councils. Where public opinion is clearly favourable, it is possible for the ministers to out-manoeuvre Government. If the task of revising the present constitution is to be successfully accomplished, there is no other course open than to accept ministerships with the support of majorities, as remarked by Swami Shraddhanand. Critics will indeed say that the Swarajists are being tempted or scared by Lord Birkenhead into accepting ministerships. But it is no use being deterred by such fears.

RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

The "Maharashtra".—It is fortunate that all leaders are being convinced that under the present circumstances responsive co-operation is the most effective and lasting policy. The Congress has suspended non-co-operation. Deshbandhu Das offered at Faridpore honourable co-operation on conditions honourable both to the people and Government. In consonance with that offer the Swaraj party has clearly expressed at Calcutta its readiness to offer honourable co-operation. Honourable co-operation is beyond doubt, responsive co-operation. And "tit for tat" and adaptation to circumstances form the soul of responsive co-operation.

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AHMEDABAD NOTES.

CIVIC PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 3.

The Collector of Ahmedabad, reviewing the administration report of the local Municipality for the year 1924-25, has to acknowledge its activity as well as its reasonableness. He also says that the growing discussion on matters of local interest only bespeak a growth of healthy civic consciousness and none need grow over-sensitive about it.

The local branch of the Hindu Mahasabha has elected Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan M. L. C. as their President and invited the general public to join the Sabha.

The local *Vignan Samiti*, a body concerning itself with the spread of scientific knowledge in Gujarat, has in an appeal declared that certain preliminary work must be gone through before the Committee can make any headway and that this must include a number of popular lectures in all parts of Gujarat. It further invites the co-operation of Gujarat's educated men in the task of preparing a Dictionary of scientific terms.

The local Municipality has decided to metal Richie Road which is the main road for vehicular and pedestrian traffic in Ahmedabad. It has also protested against the nomination by Government of Members on the School Board, in spite of the fact that it contains representatives of five special classes.

ALL INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

When the Congress has become a predominantly political body and if it is still in some form to represent the masses there must be a spinners' association all over India which will regulate and develop the spinning part of the franchise, which will take charge of all yarn that spinning members may give and will concentrate itself solely upon hand-spinning and Khaddar.

This association, if it comes into being, must be a purely business concern, it must be a permanent body not in any shape of form fluctuating with the fluctuation in the Congress politics. It must, therefore, have a fairly permanent executive. It must organise a Khaddar Service. It will, therefore, represent and develop village organisation by taking the message of the spinning wheel to the most distant villages and for the first time distributing wealth among the villagers instead of draining it away from them. It will be a peaceful penetration into the villages and an outflowing, after a time, of real national life from them. It ought to be the mightiest co-operative effort the world has yet seen. Given a fair amount of talent, only a fair amount of sacrifice, average honesty and support from the monied and middle class, its success is assured. Let us see what the future has in store for India.

A WIDOW REMARRIAGE IN DHARWAR

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Aug. 4.

A widow remarriage, which is a unique events in these parts among Brahmins and perhaps first of its kind in Dharwar, was performed on the 30th of July, when Mr. Raghavendrarao R. Baindurkar B.A LL.B., was married to Mrs. Saraswatibai Karnad. The bridegroom is the local Sub-judge and holds very advanced views on social reform. Mr. and Mrs. Baindurkar were the recipients of numerous congratulations from the public of Dharwar for advancing the cause of social reform.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Lady Jacob, Major C. O. Harvey and Captain Osborne left Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Wednesday.

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Mr. KITCH FROM PHOTO

Writing from 4 Milton Grove, Upper Holloway, London, N. Mr. W. Kitch says:—"I suffered untold agony with pain in my back and joints. The chemist advised me to try De Witt's Pills, and by the time I had taken one bottle I felt perfect. Every pain has left me, and I can now enjoy life once again."

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"IF PRESENT CHANCE IS MISSED."

INDIA'S QUESTION TO BRITISH LABOUR.

Mr. S. Satyamurti, member of the Madras Legislative Council, now in England, writes as follows in the 'Daily Herald':—

I am very glad to have an opportunity of speaking the truth to the workers of Great Britain on the situation in India to-day. For I am convinced that a great deal of the misunderstanding in the world to-day is due to want of knowledge and consequent lack of sympathy. The usual notion of the Britisher is that other races than the British unless they are European, are created for the purpose of being ruled by him. The great Labour Party here is gradually getting over that superstition; it is time it got completely out of it.

This cry for self-rule in India is based not only on legitimate national sentiment, but also because Great Britain has failed to secure to the people of India the rudiments of civilised life and Indians want a chance to do what Great Britain has failed to do. After more than a century and a half of British rule, only 10 per cent. of the people can read and write; the average income of the Indian per head per day is not more than a penny. consequently the vast majority of my countrymen live on the brink of starvation with little or no power of resistance; famine and pestilence carry away millions every year; in 1918 influenza levied a toll of seven million lives; 400 out of every thousand children born die in their first year; the average life of the Indian is 23.

The Swaraj Party, to which I have the honour to belong, is out to secure the freedom of India as a free and equal partner of the British Commonwealth, by non-violent means. So far, there is no disposition to violence or race hatred in my country. But nobody can guarantee the future. It depends on you.

The Conservative attitude towards India is well-known. They have conquered India, and unless we beat them in open warfare, they will not yield. If that is the real answer of Great Britain to India, then God help both the countries. But I still trust that the Labour Party will rise equal to the occasion and help India to obtain her freedom with the goodwill of Great Britain, and not in spite of her.

Unfortunately, however, the speeches of Colonel Wedgwood and Mr Ramsay MacDonald during the Indian debate in the House of Commons last week, give no hope of the future, if they really represent Labour opinion in the matter. Both of them paid lip homage to India's right to rule herself, but they were so correct in their attitude towards what is to be done in the immediate future that Earl Winterton cordially agreed with them.

The burden of their song was that Indians must co-operate with the British in evolving self-rule for India. The absence of co-operation in India to-day is not due to any want of willingness on our part, but to the non-existence of any scope for honourable co-operation as between equals in India.

If the present opportunity is missed, as I am afraid it may be, we of the Swaraj Party are determined to capture all the legislative assemblies in India and create deadlocks therein. If even after that Great Britain will not yield, we shall not be at the end of our resources."

But I do not want to indulge in any threats. I am only anxious that you should realise the situation in India to-day, and deal with it in a humane, wise, and statesmanlike manner. The leaders of the Labour Party have so far failed India. It is now for the rank and file to assert themselves and to point out to the leaders the better way.

India to-day is at the crossways. Fairly dealt with she will attain her freedom by peaceful means, and make a powerful contribution to establish peace on earth and good will to all men.

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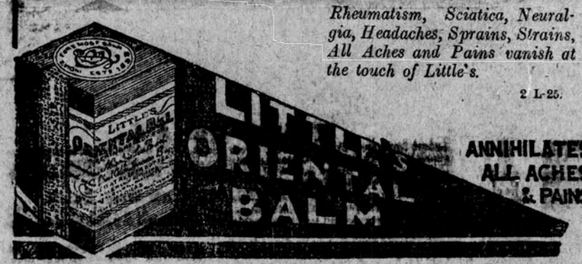

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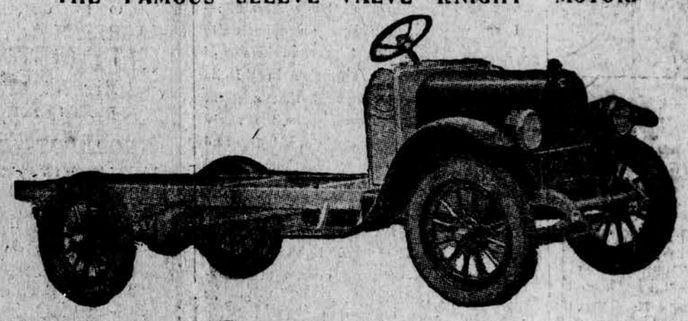

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB P. KAPADIA and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.